

**KENTUCKY**

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# LAW ENFORCEMENT

A COMMUNITY  
RESPONSE TO

**DOMESTIC  
VIOLENCE**

page 42



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Steve Beshear  
Governor

J. Michael Brown  
Justice and Public Safety  
Cabinet Secretary

John W. Bizzack  
Commissioner

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involved with law enforcement or the oversight of law  
enforcement. It includes best practices, professional  
profiles, technology and law updates of practical  
application and new-to-use for professionals in  
the performance of their daily duties.

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The Kentucky Law Enforcement staff welcomes submissions of law enforcement-related photos and articles for possible submission in the magazine and to the monthly KLE Dispatches electronic newsletter. We can use black and white or color prints, or digital images. KLE news staff can also publish upcoming events and meetings. Please include the event title, name of sponsoring agency, date and location of the event and contact information.



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## Secretary's Column

# New Laws for Kentucky's Most Pressing Issue

J. MICHAEL BROWN | SECRETARY, JUSTICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY CABINET

**K**entucky legislators approved and Gov. Steve Beshear has signed into law new tools to help combat one of the most pressing issues facing our commonwealth — substance abuse.

During the legislative session that ended in mid-April, lawmakers approved Senate Bill 3, which attached limits to the amount of cold or allergy medication containing pseudoephedrine, a key ingredient in methamphetamine, consumers can buy without a prescription.

Under SB 3, consumers are limited to 7.2 grams per month of medications containing pseudoephedrine, and up to 24 grams annually. People who need more would have to obtain a prescription, although under the new provisions an ample amount of the medication is permitted for nearly all consumers who use it. The law does not apply to gel caps or liquid forms of the drugs, which is much more difficult to use in the manufacture of meth.

The measure is a good step for families and communities that have been hit hard by the ravaging effects of the drug, as well as for our law enforcement officers, who must clean up the dangerous, highly volatile labs.

In another attack on substance abuse, legislators also approved a law aimed at curbing prescription drug abuse, our fastest growing substance-abuse problem.

Kentucky has the nation's sixth-highest rate of prescription drug overdose deaths, at nearly 18 deaths per 100,000. About three Kentuckians die every day from prescription drug abuse — and we know that figure is woefully under-reported. The problem is so prevailing that, according to a 2011 Kentucky Health Issues poll, one in three Kentuckians reported having a family member or close friend who had abused or currently abuses prescription drugs.

Other drug-related legislation that passed this session included House Bill 1, which passed in a special session:

- Requires pain management clinics to be owned by a licensed medical practitioner, to eliminate the growing problem of unaccountable operators of 'pill mills' who have little or no medical proficiency but are dispensing controlled substances.
- Mandates participation in KASPER, Kentucky's electronic prescription monitoring program, to give prescribers a more complete picture of their patients' medication history.
- Requires immediate investigation of prescribing complaints, to determine whether appropriate medical practices have been followed.

In addition, lawmakers passed HB 481, which bans whole classes of synthetic drugs. The measure will curtail underground chemists from "tweaking" a formula, to get around a ban on a specific chemical substance. The bill also allows a fine to be imposed that's equal to double the gain the defendant would have made. The fine is then shared by police, sheriff's offices and prosecutors.

These new laws come in the wake of numerous initiatives Kentucky has undertaken in recent months to stem the tide of substance abuse:

- In April, I participated, along with Gov. Beshear and several other key officials from Kentucky, in a national prescription drug abuse summit in Florida. During that meeting, Gov. Beshear called for states and the federal government to develop aggressive shared tactics to thwart the devastating effects of prescription drug abuse.
- Also in April, the commonwealth participated in a national drug take-back program sponsored by the Drug Enforcement Administration. A 2009 national survey showed that, among people age 12 or older who reported using pain relievers non-medically in the past year, 70 percent got the drugs from a friend or relative, instead of buying them from a dealer or someone they didn't know. That single statistic underscores the importance of properly disposing of medications once they are no longer needed for their prescribed purposes, to reduce their risk of being diverted and abused.
- Kentucky joined the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy's Prescription Monitoring Program InterConnect (PMP InterConnect), which links participating states' programs to provide a more effective means of combating drug diversion and drug abuse nationwide.
- We created an Interstate Prescription Drug Task Force with officials from Ohio, Tennessee and West Virginia to better identify those who exploit state borders in order to abuse, misuse or divert prescription drugs.
- We continue to invest resources in substance abuses treatment to curb the cycle of abuse and incarceration that is driving up corrections costs and siphoning dollars away from other critical areas such as public safety, health and education. 🍷



## Commissioner's Column

# Bullies Driven by Power, Not Fear

JOHN W. BIZZACK | COMMISSIONER, DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRAINING

**T**he origin of the word 'bully' most likely comes from the old Dutch word 'boele,' which, ironically in today's world, means "lover" or "intimate friend." There is little indication, as with many words, how the definition took a complete 180-degree turn to the negative. However, most instances of the word in older writing was meant more as a descriptive (as in "bully pulpit" or "bully policy"), denoting a forceful or heartfelt intent.

Its current use as a label is fairly modern, beginning sometime in the early 1950s or thereabouts, when schools were becoming more aware of the societal changes occurring in America. Individuals who torment the weak have been around for millennia, but it has only been in the past 50 to 60 years when society as a whole has sat up and paid attention to the negative impact.

As it stands now, since the bully as an individual has always existed, expecting things to change quickly because it is getting more attention is unlikely. However, this does not mean anyone should just sit back and allow a bullying personality to rule. Whatever changes may take place with regard to bullies will evolve slowly like all societal change. Unfortunately, bullies are likely to always be with us.

An all-too-common public perception of bullying that has evolved over the past decade suggests bullies act merely to cover their own fears. They may indeed be afraid, but accepting this explanation as valid reasoning makes bullies sound like victims of their own fears. And worse, it makes the rest of us think we are supposed to feel sorry for them, not holding them responsible for their abusive behavior.

The issue is not whether bullies are afraid. Bullies generally bully other people to feel powerful and exert that power without fear of retribution. When they intimidate, threaten or hurt someone else, then they feel bigger, more in control and dominate over those they are bullying. The key is the feeling of power.

Another point of view claims children today are raised to be soft, compliant and pleasant instead of assertive, courageous and strong. The theory goes on to say that parents too often try to make life smooth and painless for their children, thus preventing them from developing the abilities needed to deal with conflict, creating a smorgasbord of targets for bullies.

Regardless of which theory you subscribe to, there's an underlying issue to consider. Bullying is not always physical, although it still shoves, pushes and punches in non-subtle ways. Bullying today is quite often social, like spreading rumors and lies which can be as hurtful as a punch in the arm or a shove on the stairs.

Some research shows that 85 percent of all school-based bullying takes place in front of other kids and bystanders, who seldom intervene. Perhaps, to some that lends credence to the theory children are raised to be passive today, but that research demonstrates that most bullying would not occur if it weren't for the public display of power the bullies want others to witness.

We often see or hear examples of school bullies who are themselves bullied at home where their will, wants and desires are overridden and trampled. Those behaviors learned in the home, often influence bullies as they override and trample others. Unfortunately, we also see how they continue this pattern into adulthood.

Yes, we all know an adult bully or two; the arrogance they display once they learn how their childhood-bully behavior can be carried into the adult world where they act the same. Some even excel in their fields or at least appear to. Most that we see are rather pathetic, friendless, avoided and socially ostracized. We also see that they are rarely confronted as they should be. Occasionally, and more often than we'd like to see, the adult bully ascends to positions of formal leadership. Did someone fail to stand up to them earlier in life?

There are few easy answers to the bullying problem, but there's one thing for sure. Bullying has become a national issue with more focused attention focused. This time the problem has more widespread public and emotional tentacles touching the national consciousness. As with all societal issues, awareness of what valid steps can or might be taken is the first legitimate step for meaningful change. 🍷



## Changes Made to Breath-Test Operator Recertification

Due to the introduction in areas of the commonwealth of the new model Intoxilyzer 8000 breath-testing instrument (and the subsequent removal of the Intoxilyzer 5000 EN from those areas), agencies will need to mandate their officers to attend the in-classroom, four-hour instrument recertification course when it is scheduled to be in their area.

The 5000 EN Breath-Testing Instrument still will be used in some areas and also will be the instrument used to train new breath-test operators in Richmond. The on-line or distance-learning recertification course will still train using the 5000 EN. In time, breath-test operators throughout Kentucky will be certified on two different instruments. An officer must currently be certified on the Intoxilyzer 5000 EN to be able to attend the hands on, classroom recertification to be certified on the Intoxilyzer 8000. With the Kentucky State Police Central Lab and the Department of Criminal Justice DUI Enforcement Section working together, the officers in an area will be certified to operate the Intoxilyzer 8000 when they attend their area's training class. This will be the only opportunity for the officer to train in their area on this instrument. After the training, and upon KSP's approval, the new instruments will be placed in areas throughout the state. At that time, the Intoxilyzer 5000 EN will be removed, making the Intoxilyzer 8000 the only breath-testing instrument available to officers in that area. Officers who are assigned to attend a classroom recertification course must attend on the day and time they were assigned. If the assigned time is missed, the officer will need to reschedule for another region to obtain certification, and this is a policy to which DOCJT strictly will adhere. Beginning in January 2012, the 40-hour Basic Breath Test Operator Course now certifies officers on both the Intoxilyzer 5000 EN and Intoxilyzer 8000.

If you have any questions, or need help in anyway, please call the Department of Criminal Justice Training at (859) 622-2309.

### RECERTIFICATION COURSE LOCATIONS AND DATES ARE:

#### 2012:

Paducah – July  
Richmond – August

#### 2013 (Tentative month):

Richmond – January  
Owensboro – April  
Madisonville – April/May  
Elizabethtown – May  
Boyd County – June/July  
Somerset – September

## NEW DEFINITION

### FBI Changes UCR Definition of Forcible Rape

The Federal Bureau of Investigation made a historic change to the definition of forcible rape that will change the way national crime statistics are reported and compiled.

The new definition expands to include men as victims and all forms of sexual assault, defining rape as, "penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim."

"It's about more than a definition," said Lynn Rosenthal, a White House adviser on violence against women. "It's a change of our understanding of rape and how seriously we take it as a country."

This new definition is available on the FBI's Criminal Justice Information Services Division's Advisory Policy Board website, located here: <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/advisory-policy-board>.

The timing for when the change will go into effect is not yet determined, but published results from the change are expected to be available beginning in 2014.



### Hopkinsville Officer Rescues Teen From Burning Car

Former Hopkinsville Police Officer Shannon White-Tinsley rescued a 16-year-old boy from his burning vehicle after it collided head-on with an SUV.

White-Tinsley was on her way to work one April morning and came upon a two-vehicle collision on a Muhlenburg County highway. When she approached the car with the teenage boy inside, he was unconscious. As she checked on the other vehicle's driver, the boy's car burst into flames.

With all the doors locked, White-Tinsley was able to reach through a cracked window to unlock a door and get the teen out of the car before it became engulfed in flames.

"I wouldn't expect anything less of Shannon whatsoever," said Hopkinsville Police Chief Guy Howie. "God placed her in a position today to save two lives and she did a great job. And we're proud of her."



### DOCJT Instructor Earns Doctorate Degree

**HELD 4.0 GPA**

Department of Criminal Justice Instructor Bryan Cole earned his Doctor of Education Degree from Lincoln Memorial University in May. Cole accomplished this degree program while working full time and being a full-time husband and father. In April, he successfully defended his dissertation on the topic, Police Recruitment. He passed all course work with a 4.0 GPA. Cole joins 10 other instructors and staff at DOCJT who have earned a doctorate degree.



### Association Established to Promote Professional Law Enforcement

The Kentucky Association for Professional Law Enforcement recently organized to serve the needs of law enforcement around the state. This organization focuses on professionalizing law enforcement through advances in training, certification and professional standards.

Additionally, the group hopes to raise awareness of the value of professional law enforcement service to communities, advocate for Kentucky's law enforcement at all levels of government and provide career development research concerning salaries, benefits, retirement plans and more.

KAPLE lobbied for legislation this year to include the seven state agencies, Kentucky Horsepark Mounted Police and officers assigned to schools who are special law enforcement status in the Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund. Unfortunately, despite being included in Gov. Steve Beshear's recommended budget, the measure failed to pass. But Vice President Lee Ann Morrison said KAPLE will not give up yet on the more than 150 officers who are certified and held to the same standards as those who do receive the KLEPPF stipend.

The organization is open to anyone involved with professional law enforcement, including chiefs and sheriffs, officers, educators and students.

For details, please visit [www.kaple.net](http://www.kaple.net).



**KAPLE**  
KENTUCKY ASSOCIATION FOR  
PROFESSIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

### KLEMF Scholarship Recipients Named

A total of \$29,000 in scholarships was awarded to 26 students across the commonwealth by the Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial Foundation. The Gerald F. Healy Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial Foundation scholarships were awarded to Kentucky law enforcement officers and officers' dependents and survivors. Recipients were awarded \$1,000 toward the fall 2012 semester. Officers' survivors received \$2,000.

The scholarships help support students at 15 Kentucky colleges and universities, and two out-of-state institutions.

### FALL 2012 SEMESTER GERALD F. HEALY SCHOLARSHIP RECIPIENTS ARE:

**Sabrina Clapp** of Mayfield, Murray State University  
**Jarad Cline** of Morehead, Morehead State University  
**Jacob Conner** of Clay City, Kentucky Christian University

**Zachery Eagler** of Florence, Union College  
**James K. East** of Hazard, Morehead State University

**Johnna Callie Edrington** of Richmond, Eastern Kentucky University

**Kara Gilvin** of DeMossville, Georgetown College

**Christopher Hamilton** of Louisville, University of Louisville

**Andrew Jones** of Williamstown, Eastern Kentucky University

**Christopher Laytham** of Mount Washington, University of Kentucky

**Susan Lewis** of Richmond, University of Louisville

**Ofc. Marlin Lewis** of Lucas (Ky. Department of Parks), Western Kentucky University

**Vincent Morris** of Stanford, Centre College

**Brandi Mundo** of Louisville, California College

**Ann Osborne** of Owensboro, Eastern Kentucky University

**Stephen Root** of Nicholasville, KCTCS

**Janie and Joanie Smith** of Crab Orchard, Somerset Community College

**Summer Spillman** of Richmond, Western Kentucky University

**Emily Sticklen** of Dover, Northern Kentucky University

**Mary Sticklen** of Dover, University of Kentucky

**Evan Spicer** of Falmouth, Morehead State University

**Zachary Turner** of Auburn, Centre College

**Taryn Ward** of Florence, University of Wisconsin-Parkside

**Oakley Watkins** of Danville, Centre College

**Jordan Wheeler** of Inez, Big Sandy Community College



### DOCJT Competition Shoot Scheduled for September

The annual Department of Criminal Justice Training Competition Shoot will be Sept. 22 at the Boonesboro Range in Boonsboro Ky. Registration will start at 9 a.m. For more information, please contact Ben Wilcox at (859) 585-3122 or [ben.wilcox@ky.gov](mailto:ben.wilcox@ky.gov).



# KLEC Presents CDP Certificates

STAFF REPORT | KLEC

The Kentucky Law Enforcement Council’s Career Development Program is a voluntary program that awards specialty certificates based on an individual’s education, training and experience as a peace officer or telecommunicator. There are a total of 17 professional certificates; 12 for law enforcement that emphasize the career paths of patrol, investigations, traffic and management; and five certificates for telecommunications. The variety of certificates allows a person to individualize his or her course of study, just as someone would if pursuing a specific degree in college.

The KLEC congratulates and recognizes the following individuals for earning career development certificates. All have demonstrated a personal and professional commitment to their training, education and experience as a law enforcement officer or telecommunicator.

**INTERMEDIATE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER**  
**Bowling Green Police Department**  
Blake C. Allen  
Michael D. Myrick  
Brandon N. Stice

**Daviess County Sheriff’s Office**  
Russ K. Day

**Hopkinsville Police Department**  
Christopher N. Aldridge

**Jeffersontown Police Department**  
William T. Green  
Brendan Mills

**Kentucky State University Police Department**  
Barbara A. Hayes

**Lebanon Police Department**  
Elisa M. Mcholan

**Louisville Metro Police Department**  
Michael K. Amos  
John M. Bradley  
Cody T. Chapelle  
Michael E. Fowler  
Richard T. Hardin  
Christopher M. Keith  
Anthony R. Padgett  
Bridget L. Thomerson

**Oldham County Sheriff’s Office**  
Michael L. Meece

**Russellville Police Department**  
William V. Shifflett

**Warren County Sheriff’s Office**  
Robert J. Smith

**Warsaw Police Department**  
Robert T. Dunn

**Western Kentucky University Police Department**  
Brian M. Figley

**ADVANCED LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER**  
**Danville Police Department**  
Brian L. Adams  
Clark S. Logan

**Eminence Police Department**  
Phillip W. Parham

**Frankfort Police Department**  
Thomas A. Schmidt

**Franklin County Sheriff’s Office**  
Stephen D. Campbell

**Inez Police Department**  
Adam T. Crum

**Jeffersontown Police Department**  
Steven E. Fisher  
William T. Green  
Adam C. Keller

**Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources**  
James E. Heady

**Louisville Metro Police Department**  
Stuart W. Pryse

**Oldham County Sheriff’s Office**  
Michael L. Meece

**Russellville Police Department**  
William V. Shifflett

**Warren County Sheriff’s Office**  
Jonathan D. Shackelford

**LAW ENFORCEMENT SUPERVISOR**  
**Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky Airport Police Department**  
Douglas C. Becker

**Franklin County Sheriff’s Office**  
Roy W. Rivers

**Western Kentucky University Police Department**  
Craig M. Sutter

**LAW ENFORCEMENT EXECUTIVE OFFICER**  
**Owensboro Police Department**  
Jeffrey B. Speed

**Russellville Police Department**  
William V. Shifflett

**LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER INVESTIGATOR**  
**Cold Spring Police Department**  
Chris A. Ratcliff

**Covington Police Department**  
Jonathan R. Mangus  
Patrick W. Swift

**Danville Police Department**  
James P. Monroe

**Franklin County Sheriff’s Office**  
Michael D. Brennaman

**Jeffersontown Police Department**  
William T. Green

**Loyall Police Department**  
Michael Lunsford

**Monticello Police Department**  
Derek L. Lester

**Owensboro Police Department**  
Courtney M. Yerington

**Stanton Police Department**  
James D. Watson

**LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAFFIC OFFICER**  
**Bowling Green Police Department**  
Jeffrey D. Eversoll

**Russellville Police Department**  
William V. Shifflett

**BASIC TELECOMMUNICATOR**  
**Daviess County Sheriff’s Office**  
Tyler B. Free

**Hickman Police Department**  
Heather S. Infinger

**Western Kentucky University Police Department**  
Brittney D. Tatum

**INTERMEDIATE TELECOMMUNICATOR**  
**Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources**  
Terra N. Coffey

**Lawrence County 911**  
Patty S. Sizemore

**Madisonville Police Department**  
Matthew R. Nelson

**Northern Kentucky University Police Department**  
Jackie F. Stephens

**Shively Police Department**  
Julie B. Clark

**LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER ADVANCED INVESTIGATOR**  
**Jeffersontown Police Department**  
William T. Green

**Madisonville Police Department**  
Kelley J. Rager

**CRIME SCENE PROCESSING OFFICER**  
**Olive Hill Police Department**  
Samuel H. Lowe

**COMMUNICATIONS TRAINING OFFICER**  
**Madisonville Police Department**  
Randall E. Orange



■ Lexington Mounted Unit Officer Dave Johnson demonstrates an equine training technique to Officer Ken Mulry of the Madison, Wisc. Police Department. The two officers were among several from nearly 70 U.S. and Canadian agencies visiting central Kentucky for the North America Mounted Unit Commanders Association’s fifth annual meeting in March. The Lexington Mounted Police and Asbury University Police Mounts hosted the weekend seminar.

PHOTO BY JIM ROBERTSON



# PUSHED TO THE BRINK

Exploring and combating  
the prevalence of bullying  
in Kentucky schools and  
communities

ABBIE DARST | PROGRAM COORDINATOR

**A**n outgoing, athletic and curious 11-year-old child, Carl Walker-Hoover had his whole life ahead of him. He was an avid reader; he swam, rollerbladed, played soccer and football. He made it a point to look out for his younger brother and kissed his grandma every night before bed. But one March evening in 2009, his mother, Sirdeaner Walker, came home to discover Carl hanging by an extension cord in the third-floor landing of their Massachusetts family home. Carl had taken his own life in an act of what is now becoming known as bullycide.

Carl had been the target of bullying from the first day he entered middle school in September 2008. Students called him, “gay,” saying he must be gay because he acted like a girl, his mother said in a 2009 TheBostonChannel.com interview. She said the berating, teasing and taunting Carl endured day after day eventually took a toll on her son.

In Dan Olweus’ book, “Bullying Among Schoolchildren: Intervention and Prevention,” he said, “It does not require much imagination to understand what it is to go through the school years in a state of more or less permanent anxiety and insecurity, and with poor self-esteem. It is not surprising that the victims’ devaluation of themselves sometimes becomes so overwhelming that they see suicide as the only possible solution.”

Nicholasville Police Sgt. Scott Harvey doesn’t want to see that happen. “My point to [kids] is, ‘If you know [bullying] is going on and you don’t say anything, my fear is that you’ll be standing at a funeral one day, wishing you had said something,’” Harvey said. >>



▲ Carl Walker-Hoover, 11, committed suicide in his Massachusetts home after being repeatedly bullied at school throughout his entire sixth grade year.



PHOTO BY JIM ROBERTSON



➤ Harvey, who is in charge of the Community Services Division at the Nicholasville Police Department, uses his vacation time to travel across the state giving talks to students and administrators about the dangers of bullying in their schools. He also teaches a block of instruction in the Department of Criminal Justice Training's school resource officer training on bullying.

#### STANDING BY OR STANDING UP

Unfortunately, Kentucky's communities have many stories just like Carl Walker-Hoover's where children have been bullied, taunted and excluded to the point where they take their own life to escape. In Taylor Mill, Samuel Denham took his life on Oct. 14, 2011 at only 13 years old. Denham's father, Darryl Denham, told Harvey that at Samuel's funeral numerous classmates came up to him and said they knew Sam was being picked on. When Darryl asked the students if they had told anyone, they

answered, 'no' because they thought it was the teacher's job, Harvey recalled.

"As a dad, I can't imagine not knowing what my kids' friends knew," Harvey said. "And, if they had told me, I could have asked different questions and looked at it differently.

"When you're silent about it, you give permission," he continued. "That's the issue. If you really had a problem with it, you'd speak up. We are at a point where we cannot be silent anymore for a student in a school. There is too much at stake."

The Department of Justice says that victims of bullying don't report what is happening to them for a laundry list of reasons. That leaves it up to the other students in the school — the bystanders — to notify teachers or parents about the physical and verbal assaults that are happening in the hallways, stairwells and bathrooms of their schools.

"No school has a bullying problem that the students don't allow to happen,"

Harvey said. "If they wanted it to stop, they'd make it stop.

"School administrators can have the most researched, best rules in their code of conduct that money can buy to deal with bullying, but it's just a piece of paper until [the bullying] is brought to [their] attention," Harvey continued.

Motivating today's students to not just be bystanders, but instead to stand up against a bully or stand up for another child, is met with a host of other challenges. Studies suggest only 10 to 20 percent of non-involved students provide any real help when another student is victimized, the COPS Bullying in Schools resource guide said. Like in the case of Sam Denham, some kids don't see it as their responsibility to do something in situations that do not directly affect them. They assume someone else will do it, or that it is the teachers' job. Other times, students fear the stigma of being considered a tattletale or a snitch.

"We always tell kids not to tattle, but when you are seeing someone hurt and you get help for them, that is not tattling — that is helping, and there's a difference," Harvey said.

In his presentations, Harvey emphasizes the idea that where bullying is concerned, students are either part of the problem or part of the solution — there's no in-between. When students stand by and ignore it or laugh at it, they are further hurting the victim, he said.

"But, if you take that kid to the counselor's office, tell a teacher or adult or tell the bully to stop, then you are speaking value to that victim and being part of the solution," Harvey said.

But, in a culture where technology dominates the social arena students live in, a disconnect seems to have formed in how they perceive the world around them and other people in it.

Dr. Dan Florell, a psychology professor at Eastern Kentucky University, said there

can be a delay in empathy development in children today. Because they interact with peers online and through text messages, they don't make the connection between words and emotions the way they would learn when speaking to someone face to face. At a bullying symposium conducted at EKV in March, he explained to participants how people learn empathy by seeing how their words and actions emotionally affect another person. When they do or say something careless or hurtful, they can see the pain in the other person's facial and physical reaction — you don't get any of that in an online or text interaction. This lack of empathy can affect the development of bullies, who don't register a level of empathy with those they are hurting, and with bystanders, who don't feel an emotional drive to get involved in hurtful scenarios they see unfolding before them.

"I think the culture of the Internet allows people to watch things," Harvey agreed. "Our kids are used to watching things and not used to doing something about it. They click to the next video and they don't make the connection between watching things happen in real life and watching it on the Internet. They go on to the next event in real life, much like on the computer."

#### THE GREATER THREAT

When a student becomes the target of bullying — which Olweus defines as a

*Statistics show that 66 percent of school shooters who survived the shooting incident cited bullying as a cause.*

person being exposed, repeatedly and over time, to negative actions on the part of one or more other persons — he or she can suffer numerous consequences. Apart from embarrassment, these include psychological and physical stress, frequent absences, low self esteem and depression. These consequences potentially can lead to victims committing suicide. But a handful of chronic victims make the leap from suicidal to homicidal thoughts. School shootings have made headlines across the country for decades, with two of the most widely known incidents being at Heath High School in Paducah (1997) and Columbine High School in Littleton, Colo. (1999).

"Our bullies cause issues, but our victims are making headlines," Harvey said of these devastating effects of bullying.

Harvey's teaching philosophy takes the main focus off of bullies and places it on the victims, whom he says are the greatest threats to our schools. Statistics show that 66 percent of school shooters who survived the shooting incident cited bullying as a cause. And, even those who didn't survive, like Eric Harris and Dylan Klebold, we know were bullied at Columbine, Harvey said.

"If two-thirds of them are acting out in this way, that tells us that we need to focus on the victim and get them the help they need so they don't make horrible decisions like suicide or homicide," Harvey said.

For schools with a school resource officer, if they are not recognizing the victims in their school, they may be missing the greatest threat to the school. Bullycide and school shootings related to bullying are preventable — but it is prevented months or sometimes years before it happens, Harvey said.

"The SRO will be able to see that kid who doesn't fit in," Harvey explained. "I haven't met an SRO yet who can't point to a kid and say, 'That kid I watch because I see him as a threat.' Well, don't just watch, invest in him and prevent this. Don't just be ready for it when it happens; try to prevent it from happening.

"Happy, well adjusted, loved kids don't generally shoot up schools," he continued. "It's the kid who feels like nobody's listening, no one cares — I've got nothing to lose and I'm going to go out making a point. They are speaking in these actions saying, 'I've had enough,' and in their 12- to 16-year-old minds they couldn't come up ➤



# The Power of One

*"I have this theory that if one person can go out of their way to show compassion then it will start a chain reaction of the same." — Rachel Scott*

Rachel Scott was the first of 13 people killed at Columbine High School on April 20, 1999, when two students opened fire in the school. Her acts of kindness and compassion coupled with the contents of her six diaries have become the foundation for one of the most life-changing school programs in America – Rachel's Challenge.

The Rachel's Challenge program, though not specifically an anti-bullying program, was created to inspire, equip and empower every person to create a permanent positive culture change in their school, business and community by starting a chain reaction of kindness and compassion. Rachel was the type of student who sought out those who were excluded, outcast and lonely and made them feel like someone cared about them.

Schools across the country, like Warren County High School in Bowling Green, have adopted Rachel's Challenge, challenging their students, faculty and staff to, in essence, pay it forward with kindness to everyone with whom they come in contact. By changing the climate of the school to one of kindness and compassion, bullying behavior becomes much less of an issue and is hopefully eliminated altogether.

The five challenges presented to the students and staff are:

- 1) Look for the best in others – eliminate prejudice
- 2) Dare to dream. Set goals and keep a journal
- 3) Choose positive influences
- 4) Use kind words, practice simple acts of kindness
- 5) Start a chain reaction ■



◀ Behind the dresser in her room, Rachel Scott traced her hands and wrote this inscription about the future legacy she hoped to leave. Her markings were found after her death in 1999.

► Rachel Scott wrote an essay shortly before she died outlining her theory of how kindness and compassion could change the world. To read the entire essay, scan this QR code with your smart phone or go to [http://www.rachelschallenge.org/docs/Code\\_of\\_ethics.pdf](http://www.rachelschallenge.org/docs/Code_of_ethics.pdf).



## Bully/Victim Characteristics

Often victims of bullying also will exhibit bullying behavior. The repercussions of the bully/victim behavior and characteristics result in the worst-possible outcome for a student. They are:

- targets of bullies and also bully younger or weaker children
- hyperactive and emotionally reactive
- at risk for persistent social and behavioral problems because the bully/victim displays characteristics of both a bully and a victim, they typically are a greater threat to others and themselves. ■

>> with anything else. We know the tragedy of it, but they don't make the connection or think far enough in advance. So we, as adults, need to see that far in advance to see where they might end up, so we can prevent it way back here."

But even those departments that do not have SROs in the schools can have an impact on the children in their school systems. Every school has a lunch period and every elementary school has a recess. Patrol officers who truly want to make a difference can make it a point to stop at a school once a week and eat lunch with students, shoot basketball with them, wave at them in the hallways and just be visible. Officers can

take notice of the child who sits alone in the cafeteria or is excluded from activities at recess and choose to talk to that students and invest in his or her life in a way that child may not be receiving from anywhere else.

"I don't know a single chief or sheriff who would have an issue with that because it is community-oriented policing, and that is something we did 15 to 20 years ago," Harvey said. "If we can make these students feel like they are not alone and report the bullying with them, then we can go a long way to making our schools safer because they're not going to commit suicide or shoot up the school because people are investing in them and building into their lives."

### REDIRECTING THE BULLY

Despite how much positive attention victims of bullying receive, something still has to be done to address the actions and behaviors of the bullies themselves. It has to be a two-pronged approach.

PHOTO BY JIM ROBERTSON

There is a list of traits that characterize bullies. Dr. Florell's list includes:

- Aggressive or easily angered
- Less parental involvement or issues at home
- Thinking badly of others
- Difficulty following rules
- Positive view of violence
- Friends who bully others
- Capitalizing on an imbalance of power, whether physical, cognitive or social

Many experts believe that the actions and attitudes associated with bullying can be learned behaviors — they see them at home and display them in their school interactions. Harvey's wife, who is a school teacher, told him about a student she had in class who was rude, disrespectful and belittling to his female teachers and other students. However, when a male walked in the room he was respectful, saying, 'Yes sir, no sir.' As an officer, Harvey knew the child's father had been arrested numerous times on domestic violence charges. The child was exhibiting the behavior he observed at home, Harvey said. Sometimes you have to figure out how to break that cycle before you have a chance at changing the bully's behavior. The Community Oriented Policing Services Bullying in Schools resource guide cites that bullies tend to be drawn disproportionately from lower socioeconomic-status families with poor child-rearing techniques.

"Sometimes the most loving thing I can do for my kids is to bring negative consequences into their lives to change their behavior," Harvey said. "So when I see this kid bullying, manipulating, controlling and hurting, the best way I can help that child is to bring negative consequences into his or her life. When they change the behavior, the negative consequences can go away."

The ability to change the behaviors of bullies while they are still young, can also go a long way in helping them become more productive citizens in the long run. The COPS Bullying in Schools resource guide cites a study in which researchers followed bullies as they grew up. They found that youth who were bullies at 14 tended to have children who were bullies at 32. Additionally, bullies who don't receive intervention in school, commit crimes at a four times greater rate than kids who did receive intervention in school, Harvey cited. Intervening early and bringing consequences early has a better >>



# 10 Signs You're Being Bullied at Work\*

Though not as common or as publicized as school bullying, workplace bullying does exist. Studies show that often individuals who are bullies as children and teenagers will go on to bully as adults, both at work and even in their own homes, in the form of domestic violence.

## 1) Work Means Misery

If you often feel like throwing up or are particularly anxious the night before the start of your workweek, there's a good chance you're experiencing workplace bullying, experts say. While few people look forward to Mondays, they shouldn't cause you to feel physically ill.

## 2) Constant Criticism

If the criticism from your boss or co-worker never seems to stop, despite your history of objective competence and even excellence, a bully might be to blame. Workplace bullies also tend to have a different standard in mind for their targets, experts say.

## 3) Lots of Yelling

Overt workplace bullies tend to make their feelings known by yelling. If you are frequently screamed at, insulted or humiliated in front of others, you're probably being bullied.

## 4) Remembering Your Mistakes

If your boss or co-worker seems to keep a file of your mistakes and constantly refers to them for no constructive reason, you're likely being bullied. Falsely accusing you of errors is another common tactic.

## 5) Gossip and Lies

A covert office bully is more likely to spread destructive gossip and lies about you and your performance, rather than scream at you in front of your co-workers. Failing to stop the spread of a rumor can be an act of bullying, too.

## 6) You're Not Invited to Lunch or Meetings

If you feel like you're being singled out and/or isolated by your co-workers or boss, socially or physically, you are probably being bullied, experts say. That can mean having your desk moved or not being invited to meetings or even lunch.

## 7) You Always Need Mental Health Days

If it seems like all of your paid time off is being used for mental health breaks to get away from the misery of your office, it could be because you're being bullied. Other signs include spending your days off feeling lifeless or your family members showing frustration over your constant obsessing about work.

## 8) Sabotage

A workplace bully may try to find ways to ensure that you fail at your job. Examples include changing rules on the fly that apply to your work or not performing tasks crucial to your success, such as signing off on details or taking calls.

## 9) Impossible Schedule

A workplace bully won't hesitate to change your schedule to make your life more difficult. If your boss always schedules last-minute late meetings on the days when he knows you're taking night classes or you have to pick up the kids, for instance, he or she may be a bully.

## 10) Stolen Work

You've been working day and night for weeks on a project that's now getting good buzz at your office. If your boss or co-worker steals the credit, and has a habit of doing so, you're being bullied.

\* Taken from *Forbes.com*, March 24, 2008 ■

## Victim Characteristics

Victims of bullying exhibit similar characteristics that can be used to identify a victim and intervene in his or her life.

- Depression and anxiety
- Increased feelings of sadness/loneliness
- Changes in sleeping/eating patterns
- Loss of interest in activities previously enjoyed
- Health complaints
- Decreased academic achievement
- Increased likelihood of missing, skipping or dropping out of school ■

>> chance of changing that behavior so that law enforcement is not dealing with that child at a four times greater frequency in the future, Harvey said.

"I have a fence around my yard so my dog doesn't run away, and I have the same fence so my kids don't go down the street and get hurt," Harvey said. "[Teachers and SROs] should have the same fence for

their students. They should have things their [students] bump into to keep them safe. And the bumping might not be pleasant, it may cause pain, but what's on the other side of that is worse. So those parameters communicate love — to my dog, my kids and our students.

"We know what's on the other side (of the fence), but they don't, and they are going to grumble and complain about the fence — the parameters we put in their lives — but it's our job to keep them within the safe area," Harvey continued."

## KNOWING THE LAW

Kentucky has what are known as anti-bullying laws that require schools to report felony actions that happen in their schools. KRS 158.156, though it never mentions bullying explicitly, makes reporting mandatory for schools, so that bullying-type issues can be accounted for and addressed. However, many law enforcement officers may be unaware that it also says, "An agency receiving a report under subsection (1) of this section shall investigate the matter referred to it. The school board and school personnel shall participate in the investigation at the request of the agency."

"The law doesn't say if you have the manpower, the law says you shall

investigate these felonies," Harvey said. "And shall is that obligatory word that we don't like."

However, agencies should remember that schools don't like to report either, because they don't want their school to gain the reputation associated with multiple-reported student felonies. But, unless a school lets it be known that they have felonies, nothing can be done to get them the resources and help they need.

"So, if a school is making a report, they don't want to, which tells me that they are at their wits end, and they are asking for some assistance," Harvey said. "We are required by law to assist them and to investigate the felony."

When school administrators and law enforcement work hand in hand to tackle bullying issues in the schools, and when they engage the student body, reinforcing each students' responsibility to stand in the gap for victims, together they can go a long way in changing the overall climate of their school. COPS suggests that a police officer's knowledge of and interest in the problem may serve to convince a principal to invest the time and energy to collaboratively and comprehensively tackle the issue. This type of comprehensive approach has proved successful in numerous states and countries, resulting in an average of a 20 to 30 percent reduction in bullying.

Dr. Florell agrees that comprehensive, school-wide efforts are effective. By changing the school climate and behavior norms, schools will see a reduction in bullying, he said.

Changing the old dynamic, educating parents and teachers and holding them accountable for what they are instilling in their kids is our best area of prevention, Harvey said.

"It only took a few years of cleaning up messes before that really got old and that's when I got into the prevention end," Harvey said. "Trying to prevent tragedy, there's no glory in that. You don't get to roll in with lights and sirens blazing and save the day, but you save days to come when you focus on prevention. If we are not preventing, then all we are doing is cleaning up — but in the cleanup, people are hurt.

"As long as there are people being ignored and hurt," he continued, "then teaching prevention is what I'll do." ■

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PHOTO BY JIM ROBERTSON

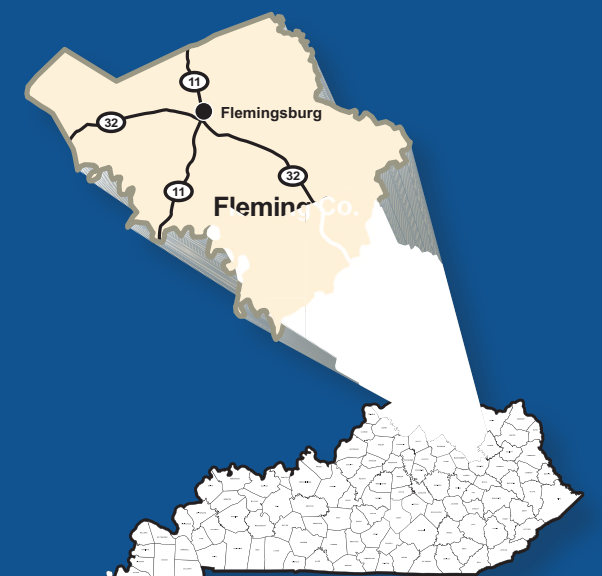




# Hometown Service with a Smile

## FLEMINGSBURG POLICE DEPARTMENT

ABBIE DARST AND ELIZABETH THOMAS | DOCJT COMMUNICATION OFFICE





Nestled in the Buffalo Trace Region in northeastern Kentucky, Fleming County is known to many as the covered bridge capitol of the commonwealth. Officially declared Kentucky’s covered bridge capitol by Gov. Steve Beshear, Fleming County and its county seat, Flemingsburg, attract numerous tourists and visitors each year. The seven officers that not only work in Flemingsburg, but also call it home, use events such as the annual Covered Bridge Festival to interact with their community members and build positive relationships with the citizens.

Community-oriented policing is central to the Flemingsburg Police Department’s agency outlook. In addition to being a visible presence at the annual festival, the agency hopes to serve hot dogs and refreshments to attendees this year, which builds off other types of community-building efforts already in place. For the past six years, throughout the summer, officers have distributed soda pop and water to the children and teenagers at the city and county parks.

“It comes in handy to talk with these young people and interact with them,”

Flemingsburg Chief Randy Sergent said. “If something happens, the kids trust us and will tell us.”

Flemingsburg also has healthy involvement in their neighborhood-watch programs. Every three months, officers will meet with the neighborhood captains to discuss problems facing the communities and offer any assistance they can.

“Whether it is police related or not, we try to give them direction on who to talk to

with the city,” Sergent said. “I like neighborhood meetings where a lot of people show up because it shows that they care.”

**HOME GROWN**

Flemingsburg’s seven officers have a stake in the community they serve — it’s where they not only live, but were raised as well, Sergent said. Officer Daniel Polluck, who has served the agency for more than a year, thinks growing up in Flemingsburg sometimes makes the job easier, he said.

“I think people are pretty understanding,” Polluck said. “If I pull someone over, >>



◀ The Goodard White Bridge is one of several covered bridges that grace Fleming County’s landscape. Gov. Steve Beshear declared Fleming County the Covered Bridge Capitol of Kentucky.

PHOTO BY ELIZABETH THOMAS



>> I do have some that think I will give them a break because they know me. But, unfortunately, it's not my fault I have to give them a ticket — it's theirs for what they were doing.

"But, it makes it easier because in the community you grew up in, people will trust you because they have known you before," he continued. "You can use that to your advantage when working."

Growing up in Flemingsburg, Polluck remembers how he viewed the local police officers, and knew from a young age he wanted to be an officer, he said.

"As a kid, just seeing the whole uniform, you were either scared of or respected [officers,]" he said. "I always respected them and wanted to be like them. Obviously, an officer, in order to be in a position of authority like that, was a good, upstanding person. And that's what I wanted to become as well — and challenge myself to live that life where you're being watched daily to make sure that you live the life that you enforce as well."

Chief Sergeant has set up his department so that Flemingsburg's citizens can

understand and respect the choices and actions of its law enforcement officers.

"Our citizens know what to expect out of each officer and in the past five years that's what I've tried to do," Sergeant said. "Everybody does the same thing. If someone gets a parking ticket or warning for parking on the sidewalk, each officer needs to do that. That's what I hope the people have come to expect — that everyone is going to be treated the same way."

Even before he rose through the ranks to become chief, Sergeant has been devoted to providing the best service for his agency and his hometown community. As an officer, for 16 consecutive years he received the Governor's Award for the most DUI arrests.

"I wanted to do this (job) to help the people I've known all my life," Sergeant said.

But policing the people you know has its down side.

"It's the politics, and that's not why I got into this. I'm known for treating everyone the same," Sergeant said, recalling an arrest he made of a city council member years ago. "The council gave me a hard time about it."

## RETAINING THE BEST

In the past, the Flemingsburg Police Department has dealt with retention issues, losing officers to slightly larger agencies and communities that offered better pay and benefits. Sergeant, who believes even a full force of seven officers isn't quite enough to police the 2.2 square-mile city 24 hours a day, seven days a week, was determined to find ways to keep his qualified officers in Flemingsburg.

"The main thing to keeping officers is giving them the training they want and the training they need," Sergeant said. "I try to get them to at least two classes per year at the academy. And, if they do well, then I try to get them a raise."

"That's what I tell the mayor and the council — if they want the best person for the job, they have to pay them," he continued. "We can't compete with the Kentucky State Police or Lexington, and most small counties can't. But we can compete with Maysville and Morehead."

His continual push for pay raises in his five years at the helm has been successful

◀ Flemingsburg Chief Randy Sergeant talks with a local resident outside the police department.

Flemingsburg Officer Daniel Polluck takes time during his shift to check in on local businesses to build positive community relationships.



PHOTO BY ELIZABETH THOMAS

and gives the new guys a reason to stay around and make their hometown better. In addition to good training and supporting pay increases, Flemingsburg also offers a favorable rotating work schedule for its officers.

"Everyone should have their weekends off at least half the year," Sergeant said.

Their day shift rotates from a Monday through Thursday schedule to a Thursday through Sunday shift, and each officer rotates between first, second and third shift throughout the year.

"We get a good schedule — three days off, work four days," Polluck said. "It's a great community to work in. Flemingsburg is a pretty good area ... and it's just, most the time, a friendly community to work in. As far as it being the job I expected — it's everything and more. I enjoy it a lot."

## BUILDING LOCAL RELATIONSHIPS

Being a small community with limited manpower and resources, the Flemingsburg Police Department takes strides to retain good relationships with nearby

agencies — the two closest agencies being Maysville and Morehead. The agency also works well with the local KSP post. Last year, Flemingsburg had an officer on a four-month assignment with KSP's marijuana eradication task force. Having an officer on the drug-eradication task force was invaluable, Sergeant said, noting the DEA and KSP contacts and resources with which the officers now can connect if they ever need something done. Since KSP and the task force work most of the drug cases in Fleming County, it is important for Flemingsburg officers to keep those relationships healthy and keep their eyes open so they can feed information from their patrols and community interaction to the task force investigators, Sergeant said.

Polluck has proven another helpful tool for the Flemingsburg Police Department. Prior to joining the department, Polluck worked at the county jail for two years. Initially, he accepted the job to help gain experience to eventually reach his goal of becoming an officer, but his time spent working at the jail has been a tremendous

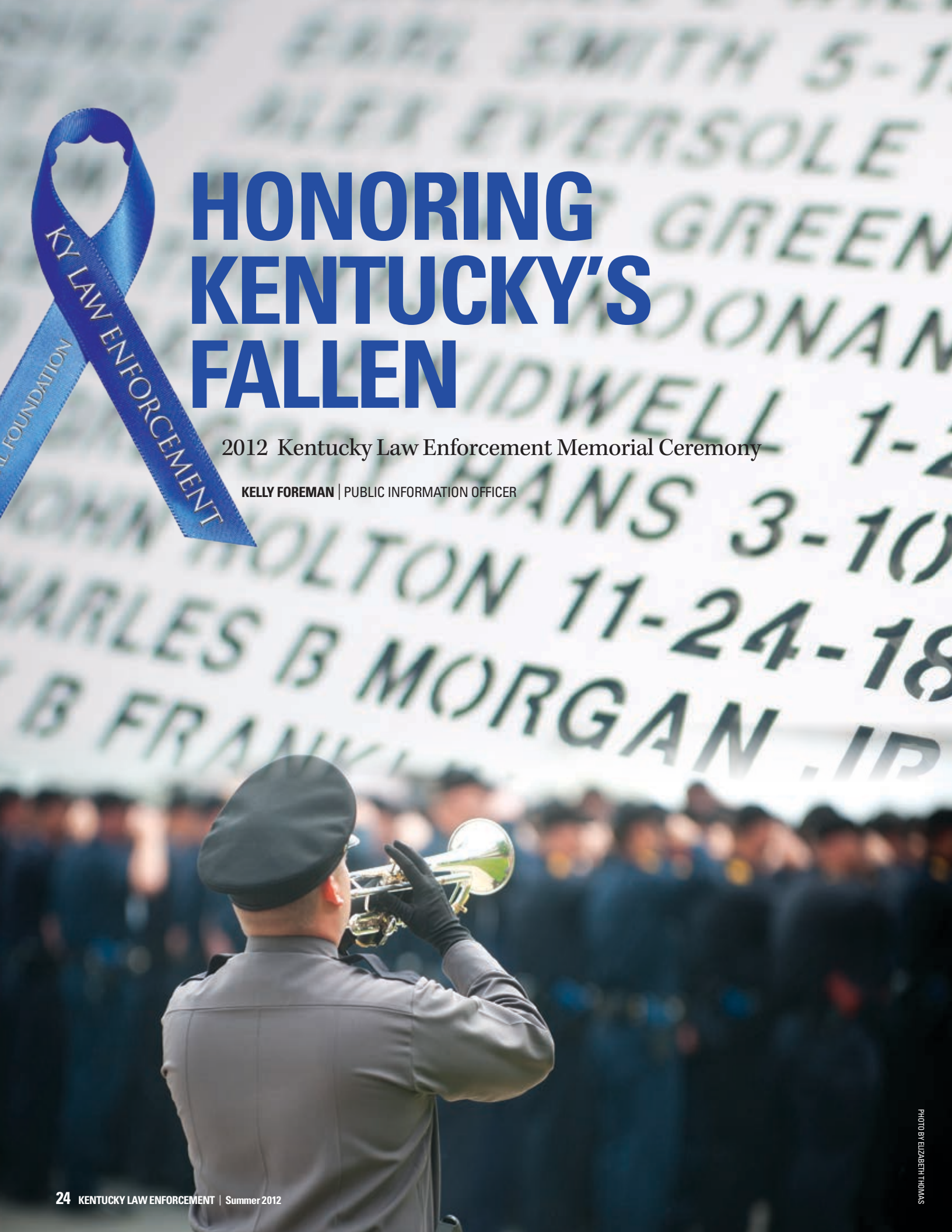
help in his current position, he said. When he was fresh from the academy, a fellow officer, headed out to serve a warrant, asked Polluck if he knew the individual. Polluck knew him as an inmate in the jail and accompanied the officers so he could identify him, Polluck said.

"It's been a good asset for me," he said. "Even in just knowing how to deal with someone. In the jail, 75 percent of the time, when they are off the alcohol and drugs they are decent to be around. But, you have a few that you still have to deal with. On the street, that gives me a base to go off of, to make sure I don't go over the top and make sure I don't go under."

"I tell people all the time that I enjoyed my time at the jail, but I was locked inside with those guys for 12 hours a day," he continued. "Being able to get out in the community and, on a pretty day, being out working and enjoying the day — it's everything I expected and more." 🌩

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# HONORING KENTUCKY'S FALLEN

2012 Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial Ceremony

KELLY FOREMAN | PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER



Sandy Briggs, center, and Laurie Sticklen, right, receive flags in honor of their husbands, Timothy Briggs and James Sticklen, respectively, who died in the line of duty in 2011.

PHOTO BY ELIZABETH THOMAS

Kentucky Lt. Gov. Jerry Abramson served as the ceremony's keynote speaker, recognizing the loss of Kentucky's public servants.



PHOTO BY ELIZABETH THOMAS

Her hands trembling, her smile grateful, Laurie Sticklen tightly clutched the bright, crisply-folded American flag presented to her. As her husband's name and date of death were read aloud to the mournful silence, Sticklen held the flag close to her heart, her recent grief still weighing on her small frame.

"Friends, this is a solemn occasion," said James Korpik, Alexandria Police chaplain and colleague of Sticklen's husband, James P. Sticklen. "We are taught that greater love has no one than to lay down one's life for another. These mentioned today died in the line of what we call duty, and what they believe was their special calling and service. They offered life itself so that we could live in safety and security."

James Sticklen was one of 16 officers honored Tuesday during the Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial's 13th annual ceremony. The Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial monument is the only monument in the commonwealth that recognizes all Kentucky peace officers who have been

killed in the line of duty. This year's additions bring the total number of names on the monument to 501.

Sticklen and Federal Bureau of Investigations Special Agent Timothy Briggs both died in 2011. The other 14 officers were killed in the line of duty between 1869 and 1964.

Sticklen had served the Alexandria Police Department for 19 years, most recently as a school resource officer. He suffered a fatal heart attack as the result of injuries he sustained after being kicked in the leg while restraining a juvenile. He suffered a pulmonary embolism when a blood clot broke free from the injured leg. In addition to his wife, Sticklen is survived by his three children.

Briggs was jogging with another agent at the Federal Bureau of Investigation office in London when he suffered a fatal heart attack. Despite efforts to resuscitate him, Briggs did not survive the attack. He, too, is survived by his wife and three children.

Briggs spent 14 years with the FBI and had a reputation for being a passionate investigator. He won national awards for a >>





RayShon Williams, a recruit in Basic Training Class 436, presented Berea Police Lt. Jason Hays with a flag in honor of Berea Police Town Marshal John A. Collins, who died in the line of duty on Aug. 23, 1914.

PHOTO BY ELIZABETH THOMAS

>> drug case that led to more than 60 convictions on drug, vote-buying and corruption charges stemming from Clay County’s then-corrupt political circles.

“It is indicative of their dedication that both men died while seeking to improve their skills and knowledge, their ability to handle crises that can erupt in a split second on any given day,” said Lt. Gov. Jerry Abramson. “With unflinching resolve and disregard for their own safety, they and the other 499 officers named on this monument have carried on a tradition of loyalty and duty that has literally become the badge of honor for all law enforcement officers throughout the history of the commonwealth.”

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# 2012 *Historical Additions*

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| <b>Sheriff Thomas W. Napier</b> , Lincoln County Sheriff’s Office, died Sept. 18, 1869  | <b>Town Marshal John A. Collins</b> , Berea Police Department, died Aug. 23, 1914     | <b>Patrolman Mose H. Littrell</b> , Kentucky Highway Patrol, died March 14, 1938  |
| <b>Patrolman George E. Roberts</b> , Louisville Police Department, died July 7, 1890    | <b>Deputy Walter N. Campbell</b> , Perry County Sheriff’s Office, died Sept. 23, 1921 | <b>Chief George Dickey</b> , Cynthiana Police Department, died July 29, 1939      |
| <b>Town Marshal Edward Thompson</b> , Hardinsburg Police Department, died Dec. 18, 1890 | <b>Deputy Miles Hall</b> , Letcher County Sheriff’s Office, died Nov. 1, 1921         | <b>Deputy Jerry Stamper</b> , Perry County Sheriff’s Office, died March 4, 1950   |
| <b>Officer John J. Sullivan</b> , Lexington Division of Police, died May 22, 1897       | <b>Deputy Arthur W. Bowman</b> , Hart County Sheriff’s Office, died April 30, 1931    | <b>Officer Leonard J. Garrison</b> , Paris Police Department, died March 30, 1964 |
| <b>Officer George Pollard</b> , Lancaster Police Department, died April 23, 1906        | <b>Chief Harvey C. Dezarn</b> , Manchester Police Department, died Aug. 9, 1936       |   |



PHOTO BY ELIZABETH THOMAS

A child attending the ceremony rubbed an officer’s etched name listed on the memorial onto a keepsake paper. This year’s additions brought the total number of names listed to 501.



Most Worshipful Grand Master Terry Bowman, Grand Lodge of Kentucky F. & A.M., right, placed a flag at the memorial with recruit Justin Fritz. Through extensive research, it was identified that 10 officers on the memorial were members of Masonic fraternities.

PHOTO BY ELIZABETH THOMAS





PHOTO BY JIM ROBERTSON

## Richmond Police Sr. Patrolman Kelly Rouse

KELLY FOREMAN | PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER

The lives of two terrified people hung in the balance as a masked gunman stood above them, their tearful faces buried in the floor with a pistol aimed at the back of their heads. He yelled — “Where’s the money?! Where’s the f\*\*\*ing money?!”

It was late on Jan. 22, 2011, well past closing time at Richmond’s Kentucky Fried Chicken when 39-year-old Michael McCullen pushed his way in the back door of the restaurant to empty the cash registers. When he realized he couldn’t get any cash from them, he became infuriated. He told the employees he was going to shoot them, and he had them ready for their deaths when Richmond Police Senior Patrolman Kelly Rouse stormed in.

McCullen, a convicted felon, instead lost his life that night, when he raised his pistol to shoot Rouse. He was met with a single shot from the officer’s shotgun that ended the intense standoff and left the innocent unharmed. Recently, in honor of his bravery, he was honored as the 2011 Outstanding Law Enforcement Officer of the Year by the American Police Hall of Fame and Museum in Florida.

Rouse, a seven-year RPD veteran, also has served Madison County as a paramedic for more than 14 years and spent 20 years as an infantryman in the U.S. Marines. He takes his duty to protect the public seriously — he clearly has devoted his life to it. For that service, Rouse also was awarded a Silver Star for bravery and designation as a “Knight Chevalier” from the Venerable Order of the Knights of Michael the Archangel, “in recognition of a pledge to support efforts in a worldwide battle against crime and to carry on the modern-day tradition to protect the weak and hungry against all evil doers,” a proclamation states.

**We are always getting feedback of some sort, whether it’s negative or positive.** But, it seems like in the past year, we have gotten a lot of positive feedback. Especially with the detectives who have finally broken a murder case with two missing people. The past two days, everywhere I go I’m getting a pat on the back — not me personally — but the department. I get, ‘Good job, tell the police officers who are working the case we appreciate them,’ and it’s really good.

“So, I gathered myself, came in the back door and raised my shotgun. I pointed it at the bad guy and I said, ‘Drop your weapon.’ I mean, I’m yelling, ‘Drop your weapon! Drop your weapon!’”

**After the shooting incident,** my name was kept out of the papers, but you know, word spreads by mouth and everything. There was a lot of public support and a lot of support amongst the police department here. There’s not very many times that officers are involved in shooting incidents and the department really handled it well. They made me feel like they had my back, that they were going to support me. And the people who were being held hostage at KFC — I mean, I’ve never been in KFC since that day, but if I drive past, the manager will come out in the parking lot, wave me over and shake my hand. If I see him out on a call in a neighborhood, he’ll come over. He introduced me to his children because he said he thought he would never see his children again after that night. Positive feedback like that is what I like from the job. Knowing that you’re actually making a difference in your community.

**January 22. It was almost quitting time.** I remember we got a call to assist EMS in regard to a diabetic emergency — somebody was being combative because of low blood sugar. If you hit a good golf ball shot you could probably hit KFC from where I was. The paramedics were just wrapping up, so I was standing on the front porch with them and Officer Nick Duvall. A call came out that there was an armed robbery in progress at KFC. I could literally step out away from the ambulance and see KFC. So me and Duvall got in our cars and proceeded toward the KFC. We didn’t know it, but another officer (Mason Dale) was right across the street at Wal-Mart.

We all three arrived simultaneously at KFC. Officer Duvall positioned himself on the west side of the building and Mason Dale positioned himself on the east side, kind of the front of the building. We had no communication, we just did it. I pulled my vehicle around back. I’m thinking, if there is an armed robbery in progress, I’m getting my shotgun out. Anytime I know there is a weapon involved, I’m getting a bigger weapon than the guy I’m going up

against. So I get my shotgun, racked the shell in there, and as I’m getting it out of the trunk, I can hear somebody yelling and arguing. So I look over and the back door where they take out the garbage is open, just slightly.

I walked over, and when I peeked in the door — it’s the kitchen/food-prep area. It’s kind of like a hallway with an open area off to the side where they prep the food. I see two people face down on the floor, spread eagle. And there’s a dark figure standing over top of them. He’s got a pistol pointed at the back of their heads and he’s screaming, ‘Where’s the money?! Where’s the f\*\*\*ing money?!’

**I’m standing there looking at him, I back up and think, ‘Man, this is real.’** He’s still yelling and cussing and I’m thinking, he’s going to kill these people because he has them in the execution position.

I didn’t know there were two other employees who had barricaded themselves in the manager’s office. They had seen what was going on, shut the door, locked it and were on the phone with 911. So I gathered myself, came in the back door and raised my shotgun. I pointed it at the bad guy and I said, ‘Drop your weapon.’ I mean, I’m yelling, ‘Drop your weapon! Drop your weapon!’

**The guy looks up and he has this big scary Halloween mask on.** (Interviewer: What kind of mask?) I don’t know, because I was focused on the gun.

When he looks up and sees me, he starts backing up. So as he’s backing up, I’m walking forward and I’ve got him right in my sights. He sees I’m coming after him and he turns and runs out of sight. He’s up behind the bar and there’s a pop machine right there. So I come up to the cash register and I’m telling him, ‘Drop your weapon. Come out with your hands up. Drop your weapon!’ So I step in between him and the people who are laying on the floor. I don’t know what they’re doing because I’m focusing on this guy, where if he peeks >>



>> around the corner, I still have him in my sights.

**Next thing I know, he bolts out from behind his cover, raises his weapon** and he’s still got that big, scary, Halloween mask on. But when he brought up that weapon, I mean, he was probably 15 feet away. I can literally visualize the end of that weapon, and that barrel looked like it was huge. As soon as he brought it up and it was level with my head, I put one round in him. It hit him in the shoulder. I shot and he fell and slid, kind of like a baseball slide. He just slides and almost lands right in front of me.

I still have my weapon trained on him, still telling him, ‘Drop your weapon!’ It was still literally in his hand. I’m telling him, ‘Don’t you move, get your hand off the weapon! Get your hand off the weapon!’

The adrenaline is going. I’m really focused. I get on my radio as soon as I fire my shot and he falls. I don’t know how I had the presence of mind to do this, but I said, ‘Officer involved shooting, I need EMS, signal 9,’ which means emergency traffic.

The next thing I know, I hear Mason Dale get on the radio and say, ‘Shots fired, shots fired!’ He’s at the front of the store, and he doesn’t know what’s going on.

**I’m still covering him, still giving him loud commands, ‘Get your hand off the weapon! Don’t you move!’** Next thing I know, here comes Duvall and Dale. They’ve run in not knowing what in the world is going on. I have to give kudos to them. They don’t know if I’m shot, they don’t know if anybody’s shot, but they come busting in there like Batman and Robin. So they jump over the counter and Dale immediately kicks the weapon out from his reach and they roll him over onto his back. I tell them, ‘Watch him guys, I don’t think I hit him.’ Because there’s no blood anywhere. I know if I shot him with a one ounce slug at 15 feet there’s going to be blood.

That’s when I look up and, at KFC, they have those big, glass windows from floor to ceiling. I start looking at the glass thinking I’ve missed this guy. I’m looking for a bullet hole and thinking, ‘Man, I hope I didn’t

miss this guy, and it went somewhere out in the public.’ Duvall and Dale roll him over, and when they do, they jerk the mask off of him. Then they start taking layers of clothes off. He had on a big, thick, heavy Carhartt jacket. They take that off. Then he’s got a hooded sweatshirt on. They take that off. Then he has another shirt on, and they take that off. Then I see he’s wearing a bullet proof vest. I was like, ‘holy crap.’

**About that time, here comes the cavalry.** There are sheriff’s deputies at the front door, Kentucky State Police troopers, fellow Richmond officers, the ambulance shows up. They’re starting to do their thing, taping everything off, and all of a sudden, an officer says, ‘He’s been hit.’ He starts bleeding from the hole right there. So they immediately start pressure. EMS does what they have to do, loads him up in the ambulance and they’re gone.

**I thought, I’ve hit him in that bullet proof vest,** and that has slowed the slug down enough to where it’s not a fatal injury. I know the paramedics who showed up, because I work with them. So, after about 15 minutes, I call the paramedics and I’m just thinking they took him to Pattie A. Clay [Regional Medical Center in Richmond].

I said, ‘Hey, this is Rouse, how’s that guy doing?’

They said, ‘We’re doing CPR on him.’

I said, ‘Is he injured that bad?’

‘Yeah, the bullet didn’t hit the vest, it went under his arm straight through his chest.’

**I got really nervous, because now I was starting to come down off that rush,** you’re starting to rationalize things and trying to piece things together exactly as it happened. I was thinking, this is what we’re trained for. I mean, this is stuff you see on TV. I wasn’t thinking that in my head, but you’re like, ‘Did that really happen?’

I knew since it was an officer involved shooting there was going to be an investigation. I started trying to remember as much as I could. It really hit me right then, that guy was going to execute those two people. Let me back up. When EMS comes and takes this guy away, they find the other two employees locked in there. I had no idea they were there. I start realizing, that guy would have killed everybody in that

restaurant to get what he wanted. He had on two pairs of latex rubber gloves and another pair of regular gloves. That’s why he had so many layers of clothes on — because he was going to come into the kitchen, and he was preparing to have a fight. What’s the only thing you can use as a weapon in the kitchen? A knife. So he had on those layers of clothes to protect his skin from slashes from a knife. He had on a bullet proof vest, just in case of people stabbing him. He really meant business.

**The command staff comes in, and they’re telling me everything is going to be OK,** everything appears that you did the right thing. But you always have that little seed that’s planted back here, you know? What if? And I was a little apprehensive after the incident thinking, I hope that everything turns out well because you never know. When someone loses their life, somebody has to answer. I was really worried about the police department being painted in a bad light. Because that was the last thing I wanted, for me and my fellow officers to be chastised over something that, at the time, seemed necessary.

**The next day, they sent me home after what seemed like forever.** Chief Larry Brock called me the next day and told me the guy had passed away. He never stood a chance. From what they told me, when the round went through, it cut his spinal cord and ended up lodged in his arm. We’re always trained to shoot center mass. And if you think about it, if your center mass is sideways, if you’re facing your target, it’s perfect. That’s how the round missed the vest. If I had aimed just a little bit lower than center mass, it would have hit his vest, or a little higher it would have hit him up in the arm somewhere. It was the shot of a lifetime.

**I think the only reason he didn’t get a shot off was because he couldn’t see me** because of the mask. When he was running, the mask got jumbled and the eye holes weren’t lined up with his line of vision.

**I saw the video because KFC had videos watching the cash registers.** Goosebumps. You talk about somebody walking over your grave. I’m getting goosebumps right now thinking about it. I don’t remember the recoil of the weapon. I don’t remember the

## Accolades for Kelly Rouse

“The American Police Hall of Fame annually selects an Outstanding Law Enforcement Officer of the Year to recognize performance above and beyond the call of duty. For the past 23 years, we have recognized one special officer who has displayed courage and bravery in a special or unique situation . . . .”

— **Barry Shepherd**, executive director of the American Police Hall of Fame and Museum

“I was the cook who was on the ground when you came in. I know that I have had some bad run-ins with you before, but you saved my life. If it wasn’t for your quick thinking and quick response time, I think that I would be dead. Thank you so much. I will never forget what you did for me. I know it may be hard to deal with taking a life, but you saved four people. I have two kids, both boys, and because of you, I got to see them again. I thank you with everything that I have.”

— **Steven Warren**

“Officer Rouse’s actions were in the highest tradition of law enforcement. He confronted a potentially deadly threat, placed himself between the threat and the employees to protect the innocent and reacted properly when his own safety was placed at risk. Absent his intervention, there is a strong possibility that the employees of KFC would not be among us today.”

— Richmond Police **Chief Larry Brock**



▲ Richmond Police Sr. Patrolman Kelly Rouse, left, was presented with a plaque honoring him as the 2011 American Police Hall of Fame Officer of the Year. Richmond Police Chief Larry Brock, right, attended the Florida ceremony recognizing Rouse.

kick. I mean, when you shoot a shotgun it slams into your shoulder. I don’t remember anything. I don’t remember hearing the shot, I don’t remember jacking another round in preparing to shoot again. But you could see that on the video.

**Just a few months before, I went to the active shooter class** and they tell you, when you see somebody with a weapon and they retreat, you immediately advance on them because you don’t know who else is in there. You don’t know if they are going to take other hostages. You don’t know if they are going to go in a room and start killing people. You have to be prepared for the next bad guy once you take the first bad guy down. So the training I received [at the Department of Criminal Justice Training] was monumental in the outcome.

I spoke with Mr. Bill Sullivan and another [DOCJT] instructor and said, ‘Everything you taught, everything that was given in class was almost exactly the way that incident panned out. Thanks for the training. Otherwise, it may not have turned out the way it did.’

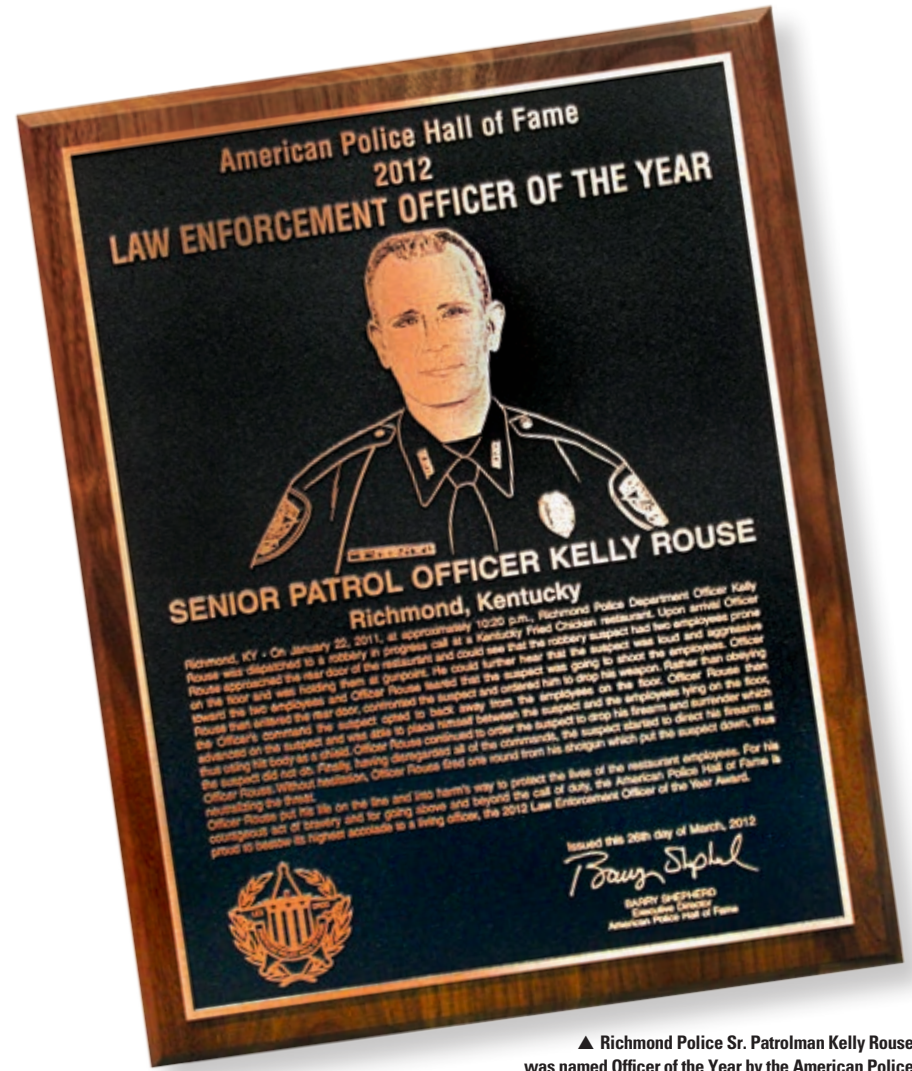
**In the military when you use deadly force, you literally step over the bodies and you**

**keep moving forward.** You don’t know anything about them. You don’t know anything about their families, if they had a job — you don’t even remember their faces. They are a combatant, you eliminated the threat and you move on to the next combatant. Here, it’s in the paper for days. You know he had a wife and a job. You know about his background. This guy had done this kind of thing before and actually served some time.

Then you also realize that your tax dollars are going to pay his salary because he worked for the daggone government. (He was an upholsterer for the state Finance and Administration Cabinet.) So, my taxes are going to pay his salary, then he turns a weapon on me? It kind of made me mad. Like, what else do you want from me? I pay your salary then you turn around and want to take my life from me or take the lives of somebody else? He was just a consumer. All he did was consume other people’s good will and that made me mad. It really did.

**He did time for this before and he’s a suspect in several other armed robberies** in the area. After I found out a little bit more about him and his criminal history, >>





▲ Richmond Police Sr. Patrolman Kelly Rouse was named Officer of the Year by the American Police Hall of Fame for his bravery and professionalism during an armed robbery in which he rescued several Kentucky Fried Chicken employees from what they believed a certain death.



PHOTOS SUBMITTED



>> I was almost relieved, you know, that this wasn't just a one-time thing. It wasn't just somebody desperate. He had made his life choices. I don't think I'm glad to say it, but he won't be hurting anybody else now. He won't be putting anybody else in that situation.

When Chief Brock told me I was receiving this award, I actually told him I thought the whole second shift should be recognized, because those guys didn't know what they were entering. They heard shots fired, they knew an officer was in the building, and they came in literally with no regard for their own safety. None. If I would have been the one shot, I'm sure they would have done what they had to do to pull my body out if necessary. It almost makes you teary-eyed that they think that much about their fellow co-worker, to come in there and, if need be, to take another life to get their co-worker out. Where else does that happen? You see all these other shootings and people are running the other way. But the police and my co-workers were running toward the bad guy. It's amazing.

After a couple days, once you piece everything together and realize what the bad guy's intentions were, you realize everything is going to be alright. He came to a fight. I mean, he came prepared. It's kind of like looking back on my military combat experience. Everybody has a choice. Those terrorists or those bad guys, they could either get with the program, accept their new government, accept this regime is over and try to help their country get back on its feet. Or, they can face the wrath of the U.S. military.

In this situation, he had a choice. Just an hour or two before he was home with his wife watching TV. He told her, 'I'll be back in a little while, I've got something to do.'

◀ (Far Left) Richmond Police Sr. Patrolman Kelly Rouse, left, received his national award from Jack Rinchich, president of the American Police Hall of Fame during a ceremony in Orlando, Fla.

◀ (Left) The family of Richmond Police Sr. Patrolman Kelly Rouse joined him in Florida as he was honored as the American Police Hall of Fame 2011 Officer of the Year.

He could have stayed home with his wife and family. He could have. He chose to go out and participate in an activity where somebody was going to get killed — him, the police or the people he was trying to rob. He had a choice to stay home. Ultimately, it was a bad choice for him.

I have two kids. I have a daughter who is 21 and lives in California with her mother — who is also a police officer. Then, I have a son who, at the time of the shooting, was 16. Anytime I'm late, I always try to call my wife and say, 'Hey, I'm OK, don't worry, here's what happened.' After about an hour, I called her and said I was going to be late. She asked if everything was OK and I said, 'No, I've had to shoot somebody.' Automatically she was in denial. I think she was more upset than I was.

When I came home from Iraq, I had trouble sleeping because of some of the pent up aggression that you have from being forced into taking other people's lives. Taking a life — you're not programmed to kill people. I think everybody is programmed to help people. I guess she thought maybe I was going to have some lingering issues because she asked, 'Are you OK? How are you feeling?' I told her, 'I'm feeling fine. He put me in a no-win situation.' So I had to tell her what was going on, we talked for several minutes, I said, 'I'll call you back when I know something more.'

I didn't tell my son until the next day. We sat on the front porch, drank some coffee, and I told him what happened. I said, 'You're going to see my name in the paper here in the next little bit. It's going to be talked about a lot, maybe by your friends at school.' I told him, 'Here's what you need to expect, and here's what you need to tell them. You just tell them your dad was forced into a situation where he had no choice other than to kill somebody. That's just the way it is. If people don't like that answer, you tell them to come talk to me. But don't let them say anything negative to you.' They never did. There was nothing but positive feedback from the population.

You know teenagers, they see so much on TV these days, I guess they're conditioned to carnage and death. He just said,

'Well dad, I'd rather have you here than not have you here. You did what you had to do.' I don't think they realize the severity of the situation until they grow up and mature a little bit.

[Receiving the award] was very humbling. I mean, of all the police officers across 50 states, I was chosen to represent my department and my state. Well, how do you respond to that? Even being nominated for something like that is just a blessing. But to actually receive the award, I almost don't even believe it myself. When I received the award, I said I felt very undeserving. With so many people trying to get out here and make a difference, I'm very undeserving, I think.

It's a long wall, and up at the top it says National Police Officer of the Year. It starts with the year it started and goes across in rows. We went to the Hall of Fame the day before the ceremony, and it's actually a museum. We're walking around and it has badges from Wyatt Earp and even has his pistol in there. We're walking around, me and my son and Chief Brock, and we were almost to the end and I said, 'Wow, these are all the guys who have won it before. Chief says, 'Yeah, you ought to go over and read that last one, it's pretty interesting.' I went over there and they already had mine up. I was like, 'Oh my gosh, that's — wow.' I had no idea, none whatsoever.

I don't have the words to describe how it makes you feel just so many emotions rolled into one. I'm lucky that I survived the incident in the first place. I feel humbled that people actually recognize me and other law enforcement officers and agencies. But I'm humbled knowing that somebody out there knows what you do for a living and appreciates you. So many other people out there are doing the same job as you. Why should I be singled out? I think all police officers' names should be up there, if you want to know the truth about it. Every one of us. But, then again, I might have a biased opinion.

Police officers get lulled sometimes into a false sense of security. You get the same routine calls every day. And, I think for not all but some police officers, you don't expect to be put in a situation like that.

You're always trained to, but you never think it's going to happen to you. I can tell you one thing. Every time now those emergency tones go off and they say there's somebody out there with a gun — whether it's somebody fighting or a domestic or whatever — I expect to see a gun when I get there. I expect somebody to be there with bad intentions in their heart. So I think it just puts you a little bit more alert. I guess you can mentally prepare yourself a little more as you're driving to the scene to actually prepare yourself for battle. I mean, not just get out there trying to break up two people who are in an argument, but when you're going to a call, mentally prepare yourself for battle. Because it could happen in a millisecond. Somebody could pull out a weapon and try to take your life. I guess that's what's great about police work. Every call is different and you handle every call differently. But you prepare yourself for battle when you go on every call.

(Interviewer: Do you think you'll ever forget how the end of that barrel looked?) Nope. Never. I can see it right now as plain as I can see your face. It was just a big, cheap, ugly weapon. And when he raised it up and I saw the front of it, after he had fallen I was thinking, 'That was a Brown-ing Highpoint 9 mm he was just pointing at my head.' I've dealt with that weapon before from bad guys. I will never forget how that weapon looked as he was holding it in my face. When you can hear him breathing through the mask, you're close. If he had shot, we were probably so close he wouldn't have missed. I don't think he would have missed. I would have been hit somewhere. And, like I said, I was looking straight down the barrel. I'm afraid if he got a shot off I wouldn't be here. But, it's always a good day when the good guys win. So that was a good day, generally speaking.

Ever since then, when it gets dark and I know the employees in the restaurant are shutting down, I always drive through the parking lot. Just in case anybody else has any bad intentions, to let them know, hey, this is hallowed ground. Stay the hell away from here. 🚓

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PHOTO BY JIM ROBERTSON

**E**xecutive Director Sharon Currens was the first staff person hired by the Kentucky Domestic Violence Association. Incorporated in 1982, KDVA provides support, technical assistance and a public voice for domestic violence shelters and survivors. KDVA has expanded from the days of Sharon sitting in an attic with one computer, to having 16 employees and servicing numerous programs to protect and change the lives of domestic violence survivors across Kentucky. Staff Attorney Mary Savage said, 'I didn't pick domestic violence, it picked me.' In the numerous positions Savage has held in her 24-year career, she has seen domestic violence pop up in a variety of contexts. She has now made it her specialty in her nearly six years of service to KDVA. Mary O'Doherty, a former newspaper journalist for Kentucky's two largest papers, was tired of watching the news and not actively doing anything to help the issues she confronted on a daily basis in the newsroom. She now heads KDVA's Economic Empowerment Project, helping to empower women to take control of their lives and circumstances and make positive changes for the betterment of themselves and their families. >>

# CREATING A SAFE PLACE

Profile of the Kentucky Domestic Violence Association  
Mary Savage, Mary O'Doherty and Sharon Currens

ABBIE DARST | PROGRAM COORDINATOR



>> **The Kentucky Domestic Violence Association has existed for more than 30 years. Why was it created, and what is the association's mission?**

**SHARON:** KDVA was incorporated in 1982 to provide support, technical assistance and a public voice for the shelters and survivors that we serve. As the shelters started, they realized they needed a voice and to be able to work with other state organizations, state government, courts, law enforcement and other groups. KDVA was able to speak on behalf of all the shelters. There are 15 shelters now, one for every Area Development District.

Another part of KDVA's mission is simply to keep shelters in existence — to advocate on their behalf before the legislature for additional funds. Also, because we are not in the direct service business every day, we have the ability to look for funding or look for resources for some additional services that we can provide to survivors. We've been able, for example, to work on immigration issues and to put together language accessibility, to help the shelters with that issue. Mary Savage does a lot of work with advocates and survivors to help

them with legal issues and to figure out how to approach various courts, and how to smooth out protective-order issues. We have an entire economic justice project where we provide financial assistance and support to survivors.

**Approximately how many women (or men) and children does KDVA and the state's shelters assist each year? Are there stipulations on who can enter shelters?**

**SHARON:** We serve about 5,000 women and children in shelters and about 25,000 non-residentially, each year. We also have about 30,000 crisis hotline calls. We provide services to anyone who is a survivor of domestic violence. Obviously, there are some guidelines, such as you can't have drugs, alcohol or weapons in the shelter. If you violate those rules you are a threat to other residents, and we have to find somewhere else for you to stay. We do provide services to male victims, as well. In some places we don't house them in the shelter, but we make sure they have alternative arrangements. We provide services to all victims and their dependent children.

**With what are the 15 domestic violence shelters across the state tasked? What services and special programs do they offer victims?**

**SHARON:** The Cabinet for Health and Family Services contracts with KDVA, and then we subcontract with the 15 shelter programs. They're each required to be the regional domestic violence program for their ADD. They're required to have all the basic services. We are different from other states. In other states, they have lots of free standing shelters that don't provide court advocacy, or don't provide support groups. Or they may have free-standing advocacy agencies that don't provide shelter. But we require all of our shelters to provide holistic services.

Every shelter in the state is required, first of all, to have the 24-hour crisis line and to have a safe, secure shelter. Each shelter has what we call case management, which means they help people figure out what it is they need to live a safe life. In some cases, they may want to return home, they just want the violence to stop. In other cases, they want to start a new life and look at housing and educational opportunities.

Then there are the even more basic things. A lot of people have to get financial assistance. They may have medication needs and we have to connect them to a physician because they may have had to leave without their medication. They may have injuries. Many women coming into shelters are battered and need medical attention. So we have to work with hospitals, dentists and other service providers to make sure the victims get what they need. Many of the women have Post Traumatic Stress Disorder symptoms and need mental health counseling, so we try to connect them to community mental-health centers or to other resources.

So through the case management we try to meet people's basic needs. We also offer professional counseling, peer-to-peer counseling and support groups, where several survivors meet to discuss topics that are relevant to their experience.

In addition, we provide transportation and clothing, and the big thing is we try to help people with other resources that are needed. Some people need substance abuse treatment. We also go to court with women for whatever other court-related issues they may have. Whether it be getting protective orders or dealing with custody issues. Their batterer may be facing criminal charges and we have to support the victim through the trial.

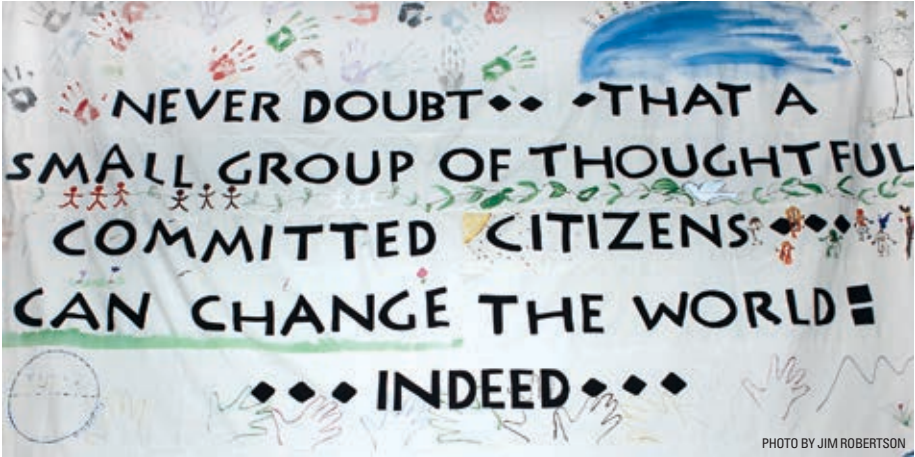
**You mentioned economic justice — what exactly is economic justice and how does it benefit your clients?**

**SHARON:** I've been doing this work for a long time, and a lot of other people have as well. One of our shelter directors realized that she was providing services to the grandchildren of women that she had sheltered years ago. It was a devastating realization that we weren't able to change people's lives. When we started this work, everyone thought that we would put someone in shelter for 30 days and fix them, and they'd be well and able to go on with their lives. And now we've realized that all of us have walls and barriers, no matter who you are. When you add in someone battering or threatening you every day of your life — getting through that is very difficult. We realized we needed to provide a whole range of services.

We realized it was not a matter of spending 30 days, we had to help people

get back on their feet. Some of the reasons women go back to batterers is they have small children, don't have any money or don't have the education to get a job. They do not have a lot of choices. So our goal is to give women choices, and let them

One of the things we want to focus on is helping them get housing and transportation. We have a couple of programs we use to do that. They are built around Individual Development Accounts or IDAs, which basically are matched savings ac-



▲ As the Kentucky Domestic Violence Association seeks to help empower women, sayings, such as the one above, line its walls as a testament to setting goals and having a positive outlook.

make their own decisions. Our mantra is 'survivor centered, survivor directed.' Though many times we'd like to, we don't tell people what they need to do. We support their choices and try to get them the resources they need. Clearly one of the big issues is having enough money to support their family.

**MARY O:** Our economic justice programs, I think most would call them self-sufficiency programs — help women become self sufficient. Many of the women in our programs have not had a chance to really manage their finances. Often, that is a function of the abuse. Their abusers are conscientiously keeping them from understanding the household budget and understanding how much money they have and where the money goes. A lot of women come into our shelters lacking some skills that you would think are pretty basic — how to balance a checkbook and how credit cards and debit cards work.

KDVA helps our programs offer financial education classes. We're able to pull credit reports. For so many survivors in our programs, their credit histories are shot. Sometimes it is because their abusers have used their credit and damaged it seriously. We are all about helping women build or restore credit histories.

counts. For the car IDA, for every dollar someone saves, we give her another dollar. She can save a maximum of \$2,000, which means she'll have \$4,000 to buy a vehicle. That's our fastest growing program right now because, especially in the rural areas, so many women in the shelters don't have vehicles.

We also have IDAs to help women purchase homes, pursue a post-secondary education or start a small business. The way that match works is different. For every dollar the woman saves, we give her \$4. If she saves \$1,000, which is the maximum, we'll match that with \$4,000 for a total of \$5,000.

We have a micro-loan program that we use for women who have those IDAs. They can borrow against those IDAs. So, if they save \$2,000 of their own money, they can borrow up to \$2,000 and we use that micro loan as collateral. And we report their on-time payments to the credit bureaus. It is a way we can help them build those credit scores back up. We've actually gotten pretty sophisticated about how to improve a credit score. There are things that you can do to improve the scores. We can help someone get 50 points in a year easy. And over two years, we've had about a dozen women who have improved their scores by more than 100 points. >>



The "comfort zone," located inside the Kentucky Domestic Violence Association's headquarters, is a collection of items that are available to people attending KDVA trainings to make them more comfortable throughout their time there.



“We have a certification program where we train our staff in shelters around the state to provide services and work with survivors, and we’ve incorporated prevention into that. Everything we do has incorporated prevention.”

>> **SHARON:** We try to broaden the spectrum of choices we offer them by being holistic in terms of helping them overcome the barriers they see to having what we would call productive, safe, secure lives. That may be helping them get their GED, housing or save money to buy their own house. On the other side of that, it may be helping them find substance-abuse counseling or helping them get into therapy. If you’ve been beaten for a while, you probably are going to need help and support. We provide education support groups to everyone who comes to the shelter to help them figure out what’s going on and give them alternatives.

**Is there a limit to the length of time that a woman can stay in a shelter?**

**SHARON:** We do not have time limits. Originally, when we started almost 30 years ago, it was assumed that it was a temporary stay of 30 days. We realized that wasn’t working. Especially in these economic times, many women don’t have somewhere to go after 30 days. What we’re trying to do, and what we are moving into, is trying to set up transitional housing after a family leaves the emergency shelter.

The piece that underlies all of this, that is easy to forget, though clearly the biggest issue, is the safety factor. Many women still are not safe in 30 days. Their batterer still may be trying to stalk them, follow them, find them. So we have to do everything under the mantle of looking at all those safety issues.

**MARY O:** Most of our programs actually have some sort of housing program. There are only four that really don’t have housing programs. That gets to the issue of helping women move on after they’ve spent time in the shelter. I’d say for most of them, housing is

a big part of why they stay in an abusive situation. They need to be able to set up independent households. That’s why so many of our programs have found housing. Some have it on their campus and some have arrangements with the public housing authority in their communities. But most programs think about how to help women after they’ve left the shelter, and how to help them make that transition.

**What measures are in place to hopefully help reduce and/or prevent the incidents of domestic violence in Kentucky?**

**SHARON:** I’m historically not a big fan of prevention because I think there have been lots of failed attempts. So I was very reluctant to move into this. Not because I don’t want it prevented, but because it seemed like such a big issue, and doing community education didn’t seem to be making a big difference. But I think everyone feels that way. While we have to continue to focus on intervention, there is a move toward trying to do research-based prevention efforts. One that we’re involved with is the Green Dot initiative. It’s a very simple bystander-intervention project. It’s helping make people, communities, institutions and all of us — whether it’s bus drivers to banks — be aware of signs of violence against women, and in our case domestic violence, and figure out ways to intervene and stop it before it actually happens.

About three years ago we worked with the Center for Disease Control, who helped us incorporate prevention into everything we do. We changed our vision statement to reflect it. We added a committee to our board on prevention. We have a certification program where we train our staff in shelters around the state to provide services and work with survivors, and we’ve incorporated prevention into that. Everything we do has incorporated prevention.

One of the programs we’re doing now is working with the Girl Scouts. Dr. Dorothy Edwards, who is the founder of Green Dot, has modified the program, which started on college campuses, for Daisies and Brownies. This fall we are going to open a statewide program with the two Girl Scout counsels in the state, working with the Daisies and Brownies on Green Dot Prevention. In their case, for little kids, it focuses on bullying and the roots of domestic violence.

For the past four years, we have worked with First Lady Jane Beshear and Kroger on a program called Shop and Share. The day before the Super Bowl when lots of people are in Kroger, we ask people to contribute goods and money. Our total this year was almost \$800,000.

The Girl Scouts actually helped us with that. The Girl Scouts are good at asking for things. It’s a great program and collaboration. Our KDVA president keeps saying, ‘It is to keep their girls from becoming our girls.’

We really have tried to incorporate effective prevention into our work. But there are very limited resources. All our shelters are really struggling. Coming up with money and staff to do prevention, when your goal has to be to keep women who are battered safe, is hard.

**How are KDVA and the 15 shelters funded?**

**SHARON:** All the programs that we’ve been able to add or develop depend on resources. So a lot of Mary Savage’s time is spent trying to develop those resources.

We are mostly grant funded. As those grants dry up, it’s going to be harder and harder to continue some programs.

We do get funds from general funds, and we have been blessed because we have not lost a lot of money, whereas some programs have been devastated. The problem comes with running a 24/7 facility. Some of our shelters’ utility bills have gone from \$2,000 to \$6,000 per month. We do lots of transportation, so rising gas prices hurt us. It is just very expensive to run a shelter.

We get funding from the state through the CHFS and through the Department of Justice as well. We also get funds directly from the federal government. We administer \$7.6 million to our programs each year.

We have been flat funded for a long time. We lost some money, but mostly we have been flat. In this economy we are thankful, but on the other hand our shelters are really in trouble. We have programs that haven’t had salary increases for five or six years. Working in a shelter is really hard work, and we have fairly high turnover because of that. They are underpaid.

We are at capacity all the time, because of increased use and then women have to stay longer. We are getting better at that, because we are trying to provide transitional housing, but there are people who take their place. Last fiscal year, we turned more than 1,000 people away from shelters. But we try to find alternative places for them.

There are various hotels around the state that will give us really good rates on rooms for two to three nights until we can get someone into a shelter. We also work with the local homeless shelters like the Salvation Army.

**How closely does KDVA and the state’s shelters work with local law enforcement on domestic violence issues?**

**MARY S:** My experience has been in terms of local law enforcement agencies looking to KDVA for technical assistance or as a resource, and there is very little of that going on. I think most sheriff’s offices and local city police departments are used to going to the county attorney or city attorney for advice on how to >>



▲ This wall hanging was an art project created by the Kentucky Domestic Violence Association Board, which is comprised of representatives from Kentucky’s 15 regional domestic violence programs/shelters. It hangs in the KDVA conference room at the organization’s headquarters in Frankfort.



>> handle certain situations. In addition, because they are strapped for money and manpower and working long hours already, it is hard for police officers to get the time away from their most imperative duties in order to get trained on domestic violence issues.

The Department of Criminal Justice Training’s Eddie Farrey offered a five-day course on domestic violence crimes and investigations. He was gracious enough to invite KDVA to help present part of that training. Up until 2011, I would give an afternoon of training and cover the legal aspects of protective order laws, some of the criminal laws and federal laws.

When Amanda’s Law went into effect in July 2010, one of the changes it brought to law enforcement training is that officers are now required to have an unspecified amount of training, once every two years. So the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council has been working on the content of that training and how it will be presented.

The law specifically allowed them to use available technology, and what I’ve heard is that it will probably be an online training for about two hours. During 2012, that five-day domestic violence course wasn’t offered by DOCJT. It was taken out of the catalog. Whether it will go back in the catalog in 2013, I don’t know yet, which means KDVA will be more removed from having that substantial contact with local law enforcement agencies. I did see that as an opportunity to spend anywhere from four to eight times a year connecting with a community and making them aware of KDVA’s presence.

I always enjoyed working with Eddie, because I think he is a great trainer and the training he offered was a really good, comprehensive training. You can cover a lot of ground in five days. Switching to a two-hour online format, I’m afraid that law enforcement officers won’t be able to get that really rich experience Eddie was able to give them.

Other than that, KDVA has interactions very indirectly with local law enforcement, by virtue of the fact that every shelter has to interact with their local police agencies. Sometimes there can be friction there and sometimes they have a great working relationship. Probably for most programs it goes back and forth like a teeter totter just depending on circumstances.



▲ These dolls and soaps are fair trade items made by women from around the world. The Kentucky Domestic Violence Association sells these items to support the organization’s mission and work.

Does KDVA offer training to help or rehabilitate abusers?

**SHARON:** KDVA does not do work with perpetrators. We don’t believe you can effectively work with both victims and perpetrators. However, the state has a Batterers’ Intervention Program, and they do batterers intervention treatment with perpetrators. Usually, it is a minimum of a 26-session course that helps end the violence. The goal is to end the violence. We have recently started helping to bring in outside providers for trainings that the batterers’ intervention providers are required to take. So KDVA trains the providers in conjunction with the CHFS.

To be court ordered into a batterers’ treatment program, the treatment program has to be certified and there are not a lot of certified people around the state. So if you’re in a small, rural town, you may have to go two counties over to receive this type of training.

How can KDVA and similar organizations help law enforcement better understand the issues and the victims?

**SHARON:** I think we recognize and understand an officer’s struggle, and shelter staff has some of the same issues when they first start working. You’d like to really be able to tell someone, ‘You’re making a huge mistake being in this relationship, and you need to leave.’ We understand that officers get frustrated when they have to go to the same household because someone’s

gone home. I think if we could do anything that would be helpful for both officers and other service providers, and survivors, it would be to help them understand how difficult the leaving process is. We know women are at most danger of death when they leave. We know that especially in these economic times, it is very difficult to leave, especially for women who have absolutely no way to support themselves. They may have small children, they have nowhere to go, yet we know violence increases in bad economic times.

Women leave five to seven times before many of them are able to finally make that break. We know it’s hard for officers to understand, but it’s really important that they do understand how difficult it is to make that break. It could be that she has nowhere else to go. It could be she’s very afraid to leave because her abuser threatened all her family and kids.

The year that the O.J. Simpson debacle occurred, shelters were filled beyond capacity — not just in Kentucky, but around the country. That publicity made people realize women really were in danger. It’s very hard to help people understand. I’ve done this for 25 years, and I don’t know how many times I’ve heard officers say, ‘We just keep going back and she’s there again.’ It’s not that they are angry about it. They are frustrated and feel they can’t help her. And they can’t until she makes that choice. But, we all have to do our best to keep her safe.

**MARY S:** I think that was an important component of that five-day training that may be lost if it goes to two hours. It is hard to get that whole sense of what domestic violence is in such a short period of time, coupled with the lack of interaction. It is important to have a live trainer and your peer group to talk about these things and hash them out. My experience as a trainer is that law enforcement officers aren’t ignorant of the law, have good intentions and want to do the right thing. But, just like any person walking down the street on any given day, if you haven’t had training or exposure to domestic violence, it is hard to comprehend how complicated it is. It is really easy to become jaded and fall back into that perennial question of, ‘Why doesn’t she just leave?’

That’s why training through DOCJT or KDVA — whoever can give it — is really important for law enforcement, prosecutors, judges, legal services attorneys, social workers, and people in the medical community. A lot of people come in contact with victims and their response can really set the tone for how that victim will later try, or not try, to make any attempt to reach out. If someone is being battered and the police are called, show up and say, ‘I’m

just going to take both of you to jail,’ then obviously the person who is the victim in that circumstance will never call the police again. Someone may go to court and get a protective order and then, because of the dynamics that are involved in this complicated process of trying to separate from an abuser, she may end up with the abuser, either back in the same residence or simply in his presence. If the police see her, arrest her and charge her with complicity to commit a violation of a protective order, again, that’s really going to chill any effort she might make in the future to try and get to a safe place.

As Sharon said, it’s a dynamic that is hard to understand, but needs to be understood by all the professionals who come into contact with families that are struggling.

I think we lose sight of the fact that we all really have the same goal. KDVA’s goal is to make Kentucky a safe place for families, and I think that is law enforcement’s goal, too. Working together in trying to achieve that and not feel like we’re knocking heads uselessly, is imperative.

**SHARON:** I think we’re making improvements. I think law enforcement, overall,

is more willing to understand the situation and intervene appropriately. Some days it’s hard to believe, but we’ve come a long way from police showing up, walking someone around the block, telling them to cool down and then leaving. This is what happened. Nobody did anything. Not just police, but that is how, as a community, we responded. It was a family matter and we weren’t going to get involved. That’s really changed. And, if you think about it, it has really changed in a very short amount of time. The whole movement is less than 50 years old.

**MARY S:** In addition, one of our purposes of existence is to help — to offer technical assistance. I would want law enforcement agencies to look upon us as another resource in their toolbox. We are here to help any professional who is working with domestic violence victims.

Is there recent legislation that has changed the mission, objectives or path of KDVA? How?

**SHARON:** I think our biggest piece of legislation is the one we can’t get through. It’s the one we want to talk most about, always and forever. We’re trying to amend the protective order statute to include dating partners. Now you have to live together, have a child together or formally have lived together to get a protective order. So that means young women on campuses who live in dorms are not protected, yet they have all the problems because their perpetrators know where they live and how to get to them. We have older women who may have dated someone and never lived with them and can’t get protection. Forty-six out of 50 states and the District of Columbia have passed this law. We can’t get it through the Senate. The House has passed it the past three years, and we can’t get it through the Senate. There are some Senate leadership people who keep saying you can use criminal law to prosecute perpetrators, but that ignores the whole purpose of a protective order, which is to provide safety and protection before she gets beaten up a second time, rather than letting her prosecute him after he beats her up a second time. 🌩

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## The Green Dot Strategy

***A single choice in one moment in time to use your voice, actions or choices to make one small corner of the world safer.***

Green Dot is built on the premise that in order to measurably reduce the perpetration of power-based personal violence, a cultural shift is necessary. In order to create a cultural shift, a critical mass of people will need to engage in a new behavior or set of behaviors that will make violence less sustainable within any given community. The “new behavior” is a Green Dot.

***A shared vision that creates momentum through the power of a common language and purpose.***

In isolation, even the most determined single Green Dot can dissolve into silent resignation when faced with a task as daunting as changing our culture. The power of Green Dot is the momentum that can be created and sustained when individuals see themselves in connection with others as a part of something ultimately bigger than the sum of its parts.

***A social movement that harnesses the power of peer influence and individual bystander choices to create lasting culture change resulting in the ultimate reduction of power-based personal violence.***

Power-based personal violence happens to such a staggering degree that the only workable solution must involve a broad-based, good ole’ fashioned social movement. Each significant stride in human rights has been fueled by and built upon a social movement, consisting of enough individuals simply raising their voices saying, “This is no longer acceptable. Today is the day we reclaim our fundamental right to something better.” One Green Dot at a time, this is our moment in history to reclaim our right to live free of violence and fear of violence. ■





**A COMMUNITY  
RESPONSE TO**

**DOMESTIC  
VIOLENCE**

KELLY FOREMAN | PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER

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# YOU'RE NOT ALONE

KELLY FOREMAN | PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER

High atop a grassy hill sat the picture of a perfect family. A rich, red-brick home full of solid cherry furniture and snapshots with happy smiles. The neighbors saw a wife who was always present at PTA meetings and soccer games and a husband who worked long hours at the insurance agency so his family could win exotic trips to China, Switzerland and Hawaii. The children wore beautiful clothes and attended church every time the doors were open.

But, if you looked more closely at those photos, you would see tired eyes, forced smiles and the pain of hiding a shameful secret.

The sound of ice clanking against the inside of my father's bourbon glass is as loud in my ears today as it was when I wore pigtails. And even as I write this, even more than 10 years after his death, the fear and pain of what that sound meant smothers me like a laden blanket.

My dad was a good man. He worked hard, he feared God and he took more pride in his family than any man I know. But he suffered from alcoholism that had begun in college. And he was never a sleepy drunk.

\*\*\*

In this business, every good article includes a personal anecdote — a story that drives home the importance of the topic. As I interviewed officers and advocates for the domestic violence feature, I realized there were few stories I could tell better than my own.

I am a victim of domestic violence. That's a hard sentence to swallow. No one likes to consider herself a victim, and I am no different. Ironically, I never considered myself one until I began

defining just what it meant for our readers and heard stories from others that were similar to my own. But most importantly, I can attest personally to the impact law enforcement intervention made in my life as a child.

One of my most vivid childhood memories is of waking up in the middle of the night and being carried by a neighbor to safety at his house because my dad was on another rampage. For years, an empty place sat at the table my grandfather built me where a wooden chair was missing. It broke one evening when my dad chucked it at my mother.

When I was 7, my mother was diagnosed with brain cancer. For two years she was in and out of hospitals fighting the tumors that ultimately took her life. I was 9, left with my dad and big brother, who was just four years older. Her loss brought my dad to a breaking point, and he turned to booze for support.

Some kids sneak out of the house to see friends or go to parties. I sneaked out of the house on icy mornings to sit on the street corner for more than an hour, waiting for the school bus to rescue me — anything to avoid waking my dad from his drunken stupor.

I don't remember going to school with cuts or bruises. He usually didn't hit us. His abuse was primarily verbal, even though, at the time, we never considered it abuse. Each night, my brother and I went to sleep, hoping to get in as much rest as we could before we were awakened by my dad's slurred fury, thick with bourbon and indignation.

Occasionally, it did turn to violence. The wildness in his eyes scared me, and it seemed as if my dad was gone and only a monster remained. Those nights are unspeakable. I can only say that those experiences proved to me God was protecting us because we woke up the next morning with breath in our lungs.

By seventh grade, I had grown close to an older neighbor just a few doors down who knew my parents and lost her husband the same year my mother died. I joined her often on her walks around the neighborhood and began to confide in her about what was going on at home.

On one of those unspeakable nights, I called her for help. She came running, and it wasn't long before the local police did, too. It was the first time I had ever seen a policeman who wasn't smiling in a classroom as he talked about DARE or directing traffic on a busy street. Despite being taught positive things about law enforcement, their presence scared me.

Later that day my dad spent his first night in jail, and that neighbor became my foster parent. We were rescued, but the abuse wasn't over. I never returned to my dad's house again after that incident, even after being released from foster care. But his involvement in my life continued as he came around often and continued drinking.

Our situation was complicated, as most families are these days. My brother and I continued living with my foster mother, which meant she began to experience my

dad's drunken wrath. She was frustrated by her inability to receive a protective order at the time because our complicated relationship meant we didn't qualify.

So the next time the night began to spin out of control, the officers were back at our door. I'm sure they could see our fear. Our desperation. I remember one of the officers placing his hand on my trembling shoulder and assuring me he would take care of the problem.

As a helpless teenager, that meant everything to me. No, my father's drinking didn't end that day. He didn't stay in jail and it wasn't the last time he raised his voice or his fist. But things had changed. That single, consoling touch and those few, reassuring words gave me a place of solace and someone to whom I knew I could turn. My fear didn't disappear, but it was eased knowing that if I needed help, they would be there. And they always have been.

Never take for granted the impact a few words or a single moment can make in a person's life. After working with law enforcement in one way or another now for nearly eight years, I am always cognizant of the ways our faithful servants touch citizens daily. Despite budget cuts, long hours, thankless calls, frivolous lawsuits, dwindling manpower and constant tragedy, these officers find a way to maintain a sense of compassion and empathy.

For that, I thank you. And the next time you're called to a home and a little girl looks at you with fearful tears and a trembling heart, remind her for me that she is not alone.

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PHOTO BY JIM ROBERTSON





# DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

## DON'T FIGHT IT ALONE

KELLY FOREMAN | PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER

**B**y the time you finish your shift today, nearly 3,000 women in the United States will have suffered a violent attack by a domestic abuser. By the end of the day, the lives of more than three women nationally will have been taken by an abusive husband or boyfriend.

The U.S. alone loses \$5.8 billion annually because of productivity losses and medical services resulting from domestic violence.

It's a crime that affects a dramatic number of people. One in four women report experiencing domestic violence in her lifetime and a startling 74 percent of Americans said they personally know someone who was or is a victim of the crime.

Statistics like these from the Domestic Violence Resource Center and others are abundant, and notably inaccurate. As dramatic as the numbers may seem, it is well established that many victims never report their abuse, indicating that the statistics are likely much, much higher.

Agencies across Kentucky and the world are asking the same question — how can we keep victims safer and hold more offenders accountable? But, in domestic violence cases, the answer to those questions doesn't require new technology, equipment or — in some cases — even new revenue. According to some experts, the answer is to look at this age-old crime in a new way that requires asking more questions and coming together as a community to deter domestic violence.

"We all have to realize as police officers that we can offer justice — that's easy. But safety and justice together is a little tougher combination," said Mark Wynn, a nationally-recognized expert on domestic violence and 20-year veteran of the Metropolitan Nashville (Tenn.) Police Department. "On the crisis line in Nashville several years ago, a victim of domestic violence would call the first time after the fifth assault. So we have a long history there. Your job is to find that history."

That history may involve more than just prior calls for service or old emergency protective orders, said Richmond Police Chief Larry Brock. With a new domestic violence advocate-officer team in place, the Richmond Police Department has begun taking an investigative look at DV crimes instead of responding to them as singular incidents.

"That's when you get to look at some of those other things that may be involved like terroristic threatening, harassing communications, criminal mischief — all those things that tie into domestic violence that, if an officer is taking a report and just >>

PHOTO BY JIM ROBERTSON



>> forwarding it on, that's not getting any follow up," Brock said. "That's not getting discovered. Again, it's the isolated incident versus looking at the whole picture."

Richmond's DV team is the product of an Office of Violence Against Women grant, which employs a full-time advocate housed within the police department as well as an officer whose sole assignment is to work domestic violence cases. Having the team in place gives the agency a chance to look at that history, gather additional facts and turn DV calls into investigations instead of simply filling out paperwork and letting the court handle it, Brock said.

"So many times when you are dealing with domestic violence it is viewed as a sequestered, isolated event," he said. "It's rarely that. Oftentimes a little follow-up investigation would flesh that out. Our officers working road shifts don't always have the time to do that. It's, 'do the report, get the people the up-front service they need and move on.' With somebody dedicated to following up on these cases, they can establish that history."

The department's advocate, Suzanne Howell, agreed that changing the conversation about DV from incidental to historical is necessary to pursue a higher level of service to victims.

"If you change the way you look at it and change the way you approach it, I think it's going to not only give better victim service and higher offender accountability,

but also reduce police burnout," she said. "This is one of the things that burns them out the fastest. I think if they are able to change the way they are looking at [domestic violence] they will change the way they see their job. That's our goal."

Changing that line of thinking is all part of the education process, said Richmond Police Special Victims Investigator Stuart Adams, the officer assigned to the agency's DV cases. Adams served the Kentucky State Police for 22 years and worked many, many DV cases during his career, he said.

"Being in law enforcement for so many years, it's always the same old ones," Adams said of DV calls. "It's the same people doing it. But there's a reason it's the same ones. There's a reason that things keep happening. I look back and think, 'Oh my goodness, I can't believe I [worked that case that way].' And I know those things are still going on. We're just trying to help educate. Lord knows I don't know why I'm the one who's going to be doing it, because I'm as guilty as anybody. But we have to open all of our eyes that this is a major, major problem."

Wynn argues that domestic violence offenders are the most "controlling and

manipulative criminal personality." Many people think of domestic violence only as physical abuse, but it can include many other types of violence, such as verbal abuse and isolation. Abuse that occurs within families also takes on a different dynamic than any other kind of assault or threat. There are feelings involved and lives that are intertwined. And, in most cases, the involved parties are adults who can choose whether or not to press charges, show up for court, follow through with emergency protective orders or let the offenders come back over and over again.

"It can get frustrating with domestic violence cases, just because they are adults, and they get to make choices," said Bowling Green Police Advocate April Fulcher. "I had a lady call not too long ago and say her mother was just in a very bad situation. She said, 'I don't know where to turn next because she keeps refusing every service that's offered to her. I don't want to plan her funeral and I'm scared she's going to die.' Arming them with information sometimes, even if it is the third, fourth or

10th time you have responded [is critical]. Obviously we are going to respond to every call, but what else can we do to make it so that the next time she will accept services?"

"Sometimes we don't have the answer," Fulcher continued. "We're at as much of a loss or frustration as that officer may be. But we know that victim is somebody that officer is extremely concerned about, and we can make another call or make sure somebody is there in court if she has a hearing coming up. Maybe it will make the difference that time."

Once you recognize the patterns of domestic violence and understand the frustrations that come from working these cases, what can you do to reach that goal of keeping victims safer and holding offenders accountable?

One way is to recognize that you can't fight it alone.

#### IT TAKES A VILLAGE

Domestic violence is a multi-faceted crime that involves multiple layers that reach far deeper than those first bruises. When a victim has been assaulted, he or she might need medical treatment, counseling,

security for children in the home or assistance finding the way through the court system. And when she tries to leave the abuser or he goes to jail, there are financial issues at stake and new responsibilities many of us take for granted, like putting food on the table, paying bills and balancing a check book.

Fulcher has seen victims face these obstacles daily for more than 18 years.

"There are so many fears," she said. "Not just that fear of police, but about their ability to support their family. I hear, 'I don't have an education, he's the breadwinner. I need Section 8 housing or food stamps. Now that he's in jail, we're going to lose our health insurance, what am I going to do?'"

Wynn agreed that fear — including fear of the police — can immobilize victims who want to escape the violence, but don't have the tools or resources to face it alone.

"I cannot imagine policing today without advocacy," he said. "If they're your partners, they know what your goal is — to keep the victim safe. This is what they do best. Safety planning, convincing a victim who is too afraid to call police to call you. They help us with that goal of keeping victims safe."

"I know what some officers think," he continued. "We have all heard stories like, 'They don't like us,' or, 'They're men haters.' People are going to have personality differences. For the most part, advocates sometimes don't know our limits, and that's true for us understanding theirs. How do we meet in the middle? Offer to meet. Get involved in a task force, make a partnership with advocates. I'll tell you, when it comes down to a particular thing like officer safety, advocates can save your life, too."

Working together with advocates can help to relieve some victims' fears. It also can help relieve some of the pressure from officers working complex and time-consuming cases.

Fulcher primarily serves the agency as a children's advocate, but is responsible in part for coordinating a partnership between the Bowling Green police and the Barren River Area Safe Space, a regional domestic violence shelter in the community. That partnership has placed two other advocates employed by the shelter within the police department's walls four days a week to provide a variety of services to >>



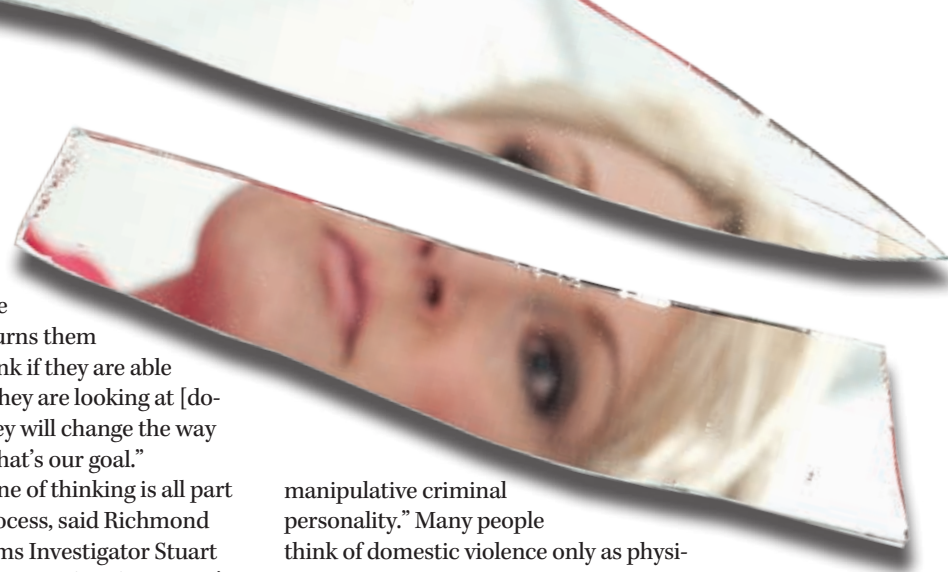
▲ Richmond Police Special Victims Investigator Stuart Adams spent 22 years working for the Kentucky State Police, and now is using the career lessons he learned to lend an experienced hand to Richmond's domestic violence team.



▲ Victims' Advocate Suzanne Howell said working together with a dedicated officer to serve domestic violence victims is a dream come true. Howell also serves as the assistant director of Madison County's Hope's Wings domestic violence shelter.



▲ Bowling Green Police Advocate April Fulcher is one of several in Warren County who worked diligently to combine the efforts of BGPD and the Barren River Area Safe Space domestic violence shelter's advocates to better serve victims in Bowling Green.





## By the Numbers

**1** Domestic violence is the No. 1 leading cause of injury to women — more than car accidents, muggings and rapes combined.

Every nine seconds a woman in the U.S. is assaulted or beaten.

**9**

**1 in 3** Women worldwide have been beaten, coerced into sex or otherwise abused during their lifetimes — most often by a member of their own family.

92 percent of women listed reducing domestic violence and sexual assault as their top concern on a DV survey.

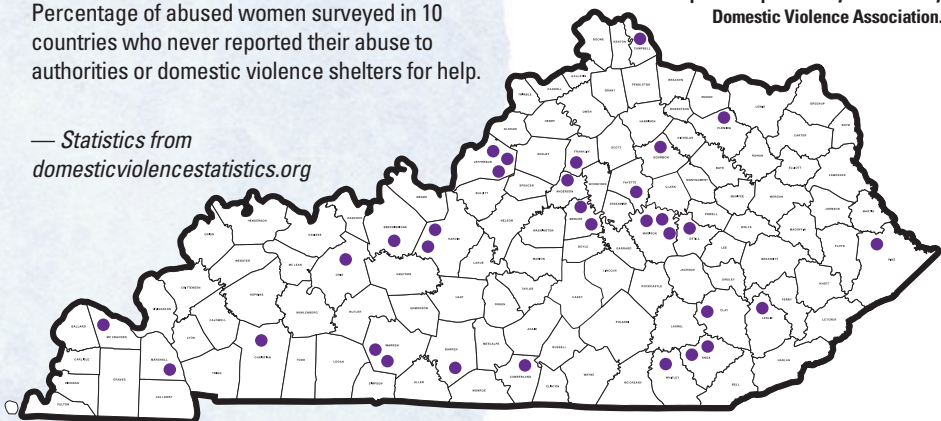
**92**

**2x** Men who, as children, witnessed their parents' domestic violence are twice as likely to abuse their own wives than sons of non-violent parents.

**55 to 95**

Percentage of abused women surveyed in 10 countries who never reported their abuse to authorities or domestic violence shelters for help.

— Statistics from [domesticviolencestatistics.org](http://domesticviolencestatistics.org)



▼ The purple markers on Kentucky's map represent the more than 30 women who were killed by domestic abusers between Sept. 2010 and Sept. 2011. The list was compiled and provided by the Kentucky Domestic Violence Association.

>> domestic violence victims and the officers working their cases.

"My role as an advocate is to provide direct services to victims of crime," Fulcher said. "What's great about being law enforcement based is that they can start at the moment a crime is reported to law enforcement versus having to potentially wait until the case is in a prosecutorial stage or to have the victim seek out that advocacy from other agencies. To have it in-house can be really helpful, not only to the victim and the non-offending family, but also to the officer in developing a rapport with that victim."

"I can answer those questions they have about not only the law enforcement process, but also the prosecutorial process," Fulcher continued. "Does my child have to testify? Do I need a medical exam?" All those questions — an advocate can be there at the onset to provide that support, to answer those questions and guide them through the process."

Fulcher noted that when she speaks to law enforcement about her work, many commanding officers tell her they would love to have an advocate in-house like her, but they can't afford one.

"Partner with another agency who can [afford it], who already has the advocates on staff," she said. "And work out a way to bring those services in house to you."

With a good working relationship already in place between BYPD and the local shelter, BRASS Executive Director Lee Alcott felt the need for an opportunity to

bridge the gap between the two groups. Coordinating the partnership took more than a year with many meetings about details like desks and equipment and finding the right advocates for the job, but the mutual respect between the agencies made the work successful.

"There is a real foundation of respect," Alcott said. "We know we're different. We know we have different philosophies. But there is respect there. We feel that there is more care taken with the clients we work with because of it. And they're (the clients) not always easy. I mean, believe me, there is no perfect victim, and it's not always easy. But this collaboration, I think, has really helped the whole community."

One of the most notable ways the collaboration has helped the police department is through relieving road officers of following up with domestic violence victims through JC3 reports. A victim who may be leery of law enforcement might be more willing to talk to an advocate about services available to them, Fulcher said, a benefit for officers, victims and advocates.

"That puts [the advocate] in touch with more victims that we might not have been in touch with because they might not have called us," Alcott said.

Advocates also attend briefings with the officers in an effort to develop relationships and talk about cases they may be concerned about, Fulcher said.

"When I can work in tandem with an officer throughout the case, it's just an extra layer of support," she said. "That officer is going to go on to the next call, whether it's a motor vehicle collision, a domestic disturbance, found-property call — no matter what it is, they don't always have the luxury of time. And that victim who is in crisis needs someone who can give them time."

"When you keep victims informed, you keep their voice heard during the process," Fulcher continued. "Are they going to cooperate more? Absolutely. Because these are the types of cases where very quickly they decide, 'I'm not so sure I want to participate in this system.' It's not always victim friendly."

Richmond's Howell agreed.

"The message needs to be sent loud and

clear that we support the victim's decision to go through the criminal justice system," she said. "But we also hold offenders accountable. We have to send that message — and everybody has to send the same message."

### A COMMUNITY ISSUE

Building relationships that benefit victims in domestic violence cases extends beyond just the police and advocates. Working together with professionals from rape crisis centers, social services, spouse abuse shelters, prosecution advocates, probation and parole and other local law enforcement agencies helps to make domestic violence a community issue.

Laura Kinney, a licensed clinical social worker with the Women's Crisis Center stressed the importance of understanding each other and the responsibility to the community.

"From law enforcement to advocacy, our definitions of domestic violence are different," she said. "Sometimes there is a conflict, and we don't even realize it, on language. I think just talking about

language, protocols and policies — our assumptions about them and their assumptions about us — having that training where you can actually sit down and walk through a case together helps everyone understand.

"It's not a police problem, it's not our problem and it's not the court's problem," Kinney continued. "Domestic violence really is a community issue, and it takes all of the partners coming together to say, 'These are some of the best practices to respond to this situation, to try to solve problems more efficiently and effectively.' But, also, that we're not all isolated in our own situations."

Showing your community that you're working together for them through news releases or events in the community square during Domestic Violence Awareness Month can help to solidify the public's feeling that everyone is working toward the same goal.

"I'm the first to hear it, because it still may seem kind of hand-holdy-touchy-feely," Fulcher said about getting out in the public. "Why does law enforcement need to be at the candlelight vigil? Or, 'Why do we need to march?' And, 'That's not my agency's philosophy at all.' I may get an officer who will say, 'Really? What is this changing?' I don't know that it's going to make one bit of difference in how we respond to a case. But we are telling the community that this crime is important and that our agencies care enough about it to be at the event together."

"So, whether you find that pinning a purple ribbon on for you makes a difference in your day or not — it's bigger than that," Fulcher continued. "It's working as a collaborative team."

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PHOTO BY JIM ROBERTSON

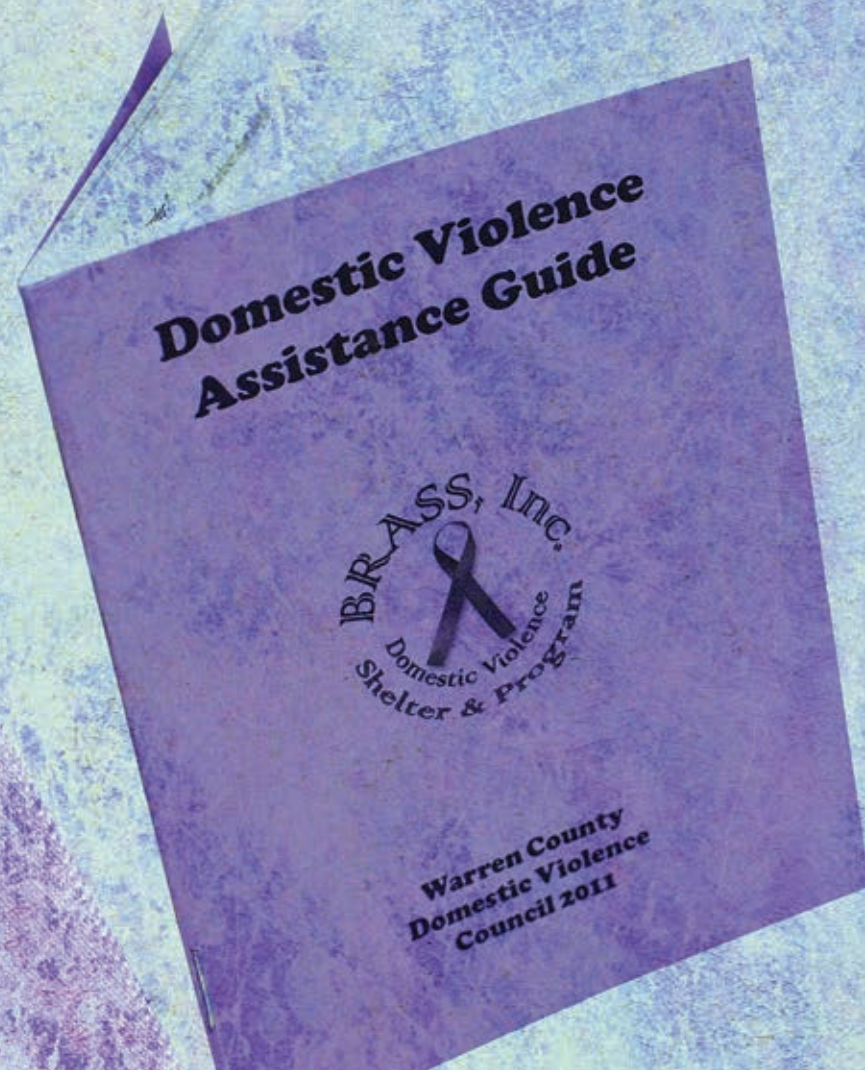
Downtown Lexington recently was stormed by men, women and children bearing signs, t-shirts and megaphones demanding that Lexington "Take Back the Night." The international movement began more than 30 years ago as a visible way for citizens to take a stand against sexual and domestic violence in their communities. Grassroots efforts such as these are a continuing effort in Kentucky to make domestic violence a community issue and bring awareness to the problem.



# HOW MAY WE HELP YOU?

**Involving advocates in  
DV cases can change the  
course of your investigation**

KELLY FOREMAN | PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER



**A**dvocates may already be doing more than you think to help resolve domestic violence cases successfully for the victim and for you as an investigator.

Laura Kinney, rural services director for the Women's Crisis Center said part of what advocates do is educate victims about the role of officers in a domestic violence investigation.

"We try to explain that the role of the officer is not to be a support system, but to provide information, investigate and see what action can be taken, if any."

The Women's Crisis Center serves 13 counties across northern Kentucky and is part of the Kentucky Domestic Violence Association, said Marsha Croxton, WCC's executive director. The center employs a number of programs ranging from its 24-hour crisis line to public education in schools about healthy relationships. More than 150 volunteers are on call daily to respond to victims who seek treatment at local hospitals.

Together in a variety of capacities, both the WCC and local law enforcement benefit from cross training, response teams and in-office advocates.

"We are professionals, so to have that professional respect and consideration going back and forth and knowing we are not always going to agree, that is more than fine," Kinney said. "On a particular case or situation we may see things differently, but we can still have a working relationship and try to see the strength in that."

Additionally, Kinney said advocates can help when reports of domestic violence don't rise to the level where an arrest is possible, but a victim still needs help.

"We hope they will look at those kind of things as a way of saying, maybe this is not something I can take action on as a police >>

► One of Kentucky's many domestic violence shelters, the Bluegrass Domestic Violence Program is centered around its 40-acre farm and gardens. Recently, many of the shelter's residents and volunteers worked together to plant new trees around the property. "BDVP believes that our farm program can provide avenues of healing (nutrition, physical activity and serenity) as well as opportunities for learning and sharing knowledge — a very powerful self confidence tool!" the website states.



PHOTO BY JAM ROBERTSON





▲ Women's Crisis Center Executive Director Marsha Croxton (right) talks with WCC Rural Services Director Laura Kinney (above) about the ways in which WCC serves its 13-county coverage area. More than 150 volunteers working hand-in-hand with advocates provide a wide range of valuable programs.



▲ Barren River Area Safe Space Executive Director Lee Alcott works with advocates who split their work days between the shelter and police department, helping to follow up on domestic violence cases and better serve victims in their community.



PHOTOS BY JIM ROBERTSON

▲ Hope's Wings domestic violence shelter Assistant Director Suzanne Howell now also serves the community as part of a two-person domestic violence team within the Richmond Police Department. Hope's Wings has struggled with funding to keep its doors open, but Howell is excited about working together with law enforcement to serve victims.

>> officer, but there are other resources in the community that might be more beneficial — or additionally beneficial — to the individual,” Kinney said.

Richmond Police Advocate Suzanne Howell hopes that being able to provide those additional services outside of an arrest situation can relieve some officer frustration.

“So many times they can’t make an arrest,” she said. “So helping them understand that they can hand someone off to me and I have the time to sit and talk to them and find out what’s going on, and what they need, rather than feeling the frustration of, ‘Well, they don’t want me to arrest him, so what am I going to do?’

“I think officers probably at one time or another worked really hard for a victim, and it didn’t go the way they wanted it to go,” Howell continued. “So, when you invest in someone and they don’t do what you think they should do, you think, ‘Well, I’m done.’ That’s kind of understandable because you have a job to do. You don’t want to pour your heart out over every single situation, or you won’t be effective. But when that happens, they can call me.”

In Bowling Green, the Barren River Area Safe Space domestic violence shelter together with local law enforcement produced domestic violence assistance guides for officers to distribute to victims. The small, purple notebooks have information for victims about safety planning, resources, legal options and more. The guides help officers quickly and efficiently provide victims with a wealth of information and resources.

The Bowling Green Police Department now has a policy requiring officers to keep the guides in their cruisers to hand out to victims after realizing its success.

“I really like the idea that when the different groups can come together there can be an open mindedness,” said Lee Alcott, BRASS executive director. “That I am willing to listen to you and you’re willing to listen to me, too, and then that way we can build a better world for everyone. We’ll still learn from this agreement [with Bowling Green police] all the time and build on it. It’s always going to be a work in progress. But it’s so good.”

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## Remember this:

### *Helpful tips when working domestic violence cases*

**Document what you are responding to.** Remember the basics. Is my camera working? Does it have batteries? If I am able to, should I audio tape the victim’s statement? Am I interviewing collateral witnesses who can corroborate those statements?

**Obtain evidence at the scene.** Are you photographing damage to the property to give the court a visual depiction of what just happened? Are you photographing injuries? Keep in mind that bruises often are more visible in a couple days. Are you going back for follow up photos?

**Reassure victims.** Are you giving them their victim’s rights? Have you provided information about available services? Have you assessed whether they need medical treatment?

**Pursue current training.** Have you educated yourself about the dynamic of domestic abuse and interfamilial violence? Do you understand the cyclical nature of this type of crime, and are you looking at the history of those involved?

**Check your cultural beliefs or biases at the door.** Do you have unrealistic expectations about what a victim is supposed to be or look like? Remember that men also can be victims of domestic violence? Recognize that domestic violence is not a family issue; it is a community issue? ■



PHOTO BY JIM ROBERTSON



# CHILDHOOD INTERVENTION

Recognizing the impact of domestic violence on children

KELLY FOREMAN | PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER



Children are moldable, resilient and impressionable. To grow into healthy, law-abiding adults, their needs must be met. If they experience second-hand violence in an abusive home, those needs escalate. But officers can help.

Former officer and domestic violence expert Mark Wynn told a story about a 5-year-old little boy who, separated from his mom and dad, had an eye-opening discussion with the responding officer.

“The little boy looked up at his gun and said, ‘Is that the gun you’re going to shoot me with?’” Wynn said. “The officer said, ‘No, son, we don’t shoot little boys.’ The boy said, ‘Are you going to shoot my mommy with that gun?’ Here is an opportunity to not just stop the violence immediately, but to leave a lasting impression on a child who might one day be a police officer.”

Wynn knows all too well how law enforcement intervention in domestic violence cases can affect children in the home.

“My mother’s second husband, a guy who didn’t look too bad at first, was a serious abuser,” Wynn said. “There were five kids in our family, I was the youngest of five. He was physically abusive with all of us. He nearly killed my mother several times, caused miscarriages, pushed her out of speeding cars. I grew up trying to survive all of that, and it was only by the grace of God and a strong mother we were able to get out.”

Wynn got the chance to see how law enforcement in the late 1950s and 60s dealt with domestic violence.

“Officers would come to the scene, and I would stand on the front porch with my mother,” he said. “I was 4 to 6 years old and the big officers would look at my mother and say, ‘If I come out here one more time I’m going to lock you up and take your kids away.’”

“I heard those same things said to victims, and I understand why they did it,” Wynn continued. “There were no laws, training or policies. The nature of people in law enforcement is not generally people who hate people or you can’t do this work. I know they don’t. But the leadership should set the example of, ‘Don’t be frustrated, let’s look for solutions.’”

Statistics collected by the Abuse, Rape and Domestic Violence Aid and Resource Collection indicate that one-third of children who witness the abuse of their parent suffer from significant behavioral and emotional problems. Among them are sleep disruption, excessive crying, anxiety, stuttering and problems at school. Boys who witness the abuse of their mother are more likely to be abusive as adults, while girls may be more tolerant of abuse as adults than those who do not witness domestic violence in their homes. >>





PHOTO BY JIM ROBERTSON

>> However, that same data indicates that when law enforcement and domestic violence programs intervene, those negative effects can be diminished in children, and, there are safe alternatives to resorting to out-of-home placement.

In an article titled, 'Police in the Lives of Young Children Exposed to Domestic Violence,' Dr. Miriam Berkman of Yale University's Child Study Center and Dr. Dean Esserman, Providence (R.I.) Police Chief address several ways to promote healthy development in children affected by domestic violence. Berkman and Esserman identified specific categories that provide a framework for police action regarding children in DV cases. Those categories include:

- Supporting parents' efforts to keep their children safe.
- Recognizing children's physical and psychological dependence on parents.
- Building officers' awareness of how victims and witnesses experience violence and trauma.
- Interacting with adults and children in a respectful and non-punitive way.
- Establishing institutional connections between police departments and other community and cultural resources that support battered women and their children.

Using these categories as a foundation, the authors suggested several ways officers can help children in the cases they work. The first is to recognize the importance of restoring order and safety in the family's home.

"Violence interrupts children's experience of consistent safety and care and creates an environment marked by danger, overwhelming stimulation and helplessness," Berkman and Esserman wrote. "The repetitive and persistent experience of helplessness can lead to disruptions of children's development in both the short and long term. When police officers are quick to restore safety, and when they do so in a calm, respectful, culturally sensitive and non-punitive manner, they set the stage for battered women and their children to reestablish their own sense of security and control."

Awareness of children and their response to violence and trauma are critical.

"They should not assume that children are sleeping (even if its nighttime) or that

young children do not notice or understand what has happened," the article states. "Even very young children can be acutely aware of changes in their parents' tones of voice and can have frightening ideas about what can happen to their parents or to themselves when caretaking adults become violent."

However, the children may be struggling to handle conflicting feelings resulting from the trauma and have questions that need to be answered.

"Directly addressing the child sends the message that officers are interested in the child's experience and care enough to listen," Berkman and Esserman wrote. "Listening with an open mind allows officers to know the child's concerns and respond appropriately. For example, some children worry that a parent who is arrested will be cold or hungry or hurt in jail, or imagine there was something the

child could have done to stop the violence. If officers are able to hear these ideas, they can provide facts that address the child's mind."

Additionally, supporting parents' efforts to provide safety for themselves and the children, coordinating with child protective services, following up with the family and building a relationship with them and working together through interdisciplinary collaboration all are important parts of ensuring a healthier future for the family.

"Officers who understand some of the basic issues related to psychological response to trauma can more effectively use their observations to stabilize scenes of crisis, investigate criminal activity and develop trusting relationships in the community," the authors wrote. 🍌

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PHOTO BY JIM ROBERTSON



# TRAINING CAN SAVE YOUR LIFE

**Domestic violence calls for service are highly volatile and pose significant risk not only to the involved parties but also to the officers responding**

KELLY FOREMAN | PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER



PHOTO BY JIM ROBERTSON

**A**lthough state law did not require him to do so, newly-elected Muhlenberg County Sheriff Curtis McGehee, 48, chose to enroll in 18 weeks of Basic Training at the Department of Criminal Justice Training.

"I attended the academy because I wanted to be certified, well-trained and capable of serving the citizens of our county with the integrity that they deserve," he wrote recently in a letter to DOCJT Commissioner John Bizzack.

While he found the training to be "extremely difficult," McGehee pressed on with the support of DOCJT staff and graduated on Feb. 10.

"... Only 17 days later, I responded to a domestic dispute, where unfortunately I was involved in a fatal shooting," he wrote. "During my incident on the evening of Feb. 27, my academy training was helpful to the point that it saved my life and possibly the lives of others."

McGehee explained that during his training he struggled with his shooting. But he was reassured by DOCJT Instructor Rob Ramsey and others that "on the range or during the actual line of duty, failure was not an option."

"As the incident began unfolding, the instruction I had received came to life," he wrote. "When there was a crisis, I responded as I was trained, and I survived."

Because training is perishable, keeping your skills sharp could mean the difference in your life, said domestic violence expert Mark Wynn.

There is no room for error or relaxation.

"I was a patrol sergeant in Nashville (Tenn.), and one of the things that always bothered me was when an officer would check on a call, have dispatch give an address, ask for a call history and it was the sixth or seventh call of the month," Wynn said. "The officer would say, 'I know this family, don't send any backup.' When we see high recidivism, when somebody is using more violence, one of the biggest reasons is to control somebody. Why

would I need to hit and slap and punch you more? You're about to leave me.

"Separation studies show that most often, if victims are killed, it's at separation," he continued. "That's when three-quarters of officers are killed, too. Don't let your guard down. Ask the question, 'Why are we here so much? Why are the police back again? It's not just a family causing trouble again.'"

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PHOTO BY JIM ROBERTSON

## New Resource Will Assist Professionals Working With Crime Victims With Disabilities

**R**esponding to Crime Victims with Disabilities: A Kentucky Resource Guide is now available to law enforcement, victims' services, disability-related services and other professionals from allied fields. The guide can be found at <http://ada.ky.gov/projectsafe.htm>.

"Individuals with disabilities are at extremely high risk of being assaulted or abused," said State Americans with Disabilities Act Coordinator Norb Ryan. "One way to improve assistance to these individuals is to ensure that all professionals have access to the same information."

Topics in the guide include specialized ADA information for law enforcement, tips on working with individuals with disabilities, mandatory reporting guidelines, Kentucky court system and criminal justice process, HIPPA and law enforcement, guardianship, domestic violence orders, offered trainings and a directory of assistance agencies. ■



# WHAT HAS "AMANDA" CHANGED?

**A look at the ways "Amanda's Law"  
has impacted domestic violence cases**

KELLEY CAULK | DOJT STAFF ATTORNEY

**M**ore than a year has passed since a law went into effect honoring Amanda Ross, a woman murdered by her fiancé after he violated a domestic violence order designed to prevent him from hurting her again.

Former lawmaker Steve Nunn has since pleaded guilty to killing Ross, and a battle for more substantial domestic violence laws led to the passage of Amanda's Law in 2010, changing the face of domestic violence protections for victims in Kentucky.

While the reality of putting some of these statutes into practice has proved difficult, there are positive aspects of this legislation that have received little attention, but do provide additional protection for those victims of domestic violence (petitioners) who ask the courts in our state for help to stop the abuse by the perpetrators (respondents).

For example, under a new section of the Kentucky Revised Statutes, §403.747(2)(a) the Petitioner is permitted "... to provide [to] the court ... a list of specified areas from which [he or she] would like the respondent to be excluded ..." when requesting an emergency protective order. In the Petition, the petitioner must explain to the court why the respondent should be prohibited from coming to specific areas and the benefits to the petitioner of such an exclusion. An example of an additional specified area a petitioner might want to exclude the respondent from would be

his or her place of employment. If the petitioner is asking for protection on behalf of a minor child, then a specific area would be the child's school.

While the same statutory wording is not included in KRS 403.747(2)(a) when requiring a petitioner to explain the reasons why, and the benefits of, including specific areas from which the respondent be excluded, KRS 403.747(4) provides guidance as to what needs to be articulated by the petitioner when making the request. This statute states that a court shall not order a respondent to be excluded from a specific area if the petitioner does not present "... a specific, demonstrable danger to the petitioner [or other permissible party] protected in the order." The petitioner would need to inform the court in his or her petition if the respondent had been in the specific area in the past, making threats, or had often showed up at a specific area and followed the petitioner. For a minor child, an example of "specific, demonstrable danger" might be that in the past the respondent had taken the child from a specific area without permission.

The condition restraining the respondent from being at certain specific areas can be made permanent in a domestic violence order. However, at the domestic violence hearing, KRS 403.747(2)(b) provides the respondent an opportunity for response to the request for specific areas of exclusion. The response must include the reasons why the exclusion is not necessary or the benefits of denying such a request by the petitioner. If, for any reason, the respondent or counsel for the respondent does not attend the hearing, the respondent is deemed to have waived any objection to the requested exclusions.

## CRIMINAL HISTORY CONSIDERATION

A third positive facet of Amanda's Law is the provision permitting the courts to consider criminal histories and the issuance of any prior EPOs or DVOs. KRS 403.741 outlines when and how this can be done. Prior to a hearing held to determine if a DVO will be issued, the petitioner or the respondent can request the court to obtain a Kentucky criminal history check on the respondent from either the Kentucky State Police or the Administrative Office of the Courts. Either party

may also request the court obtain any and all history on any prior Kentucky EPOs or DVOs issued against the respondent. The court may, on its own motion, request these same documents.

Once these documents have been requested and received, the court is required to review all information when making a determination as to whether domestic violence has occurred in the past and is likely to occur in the future, therefore requiring the issuance of a DVO against the respondent. There are several factors the court will consider in reviewing the requested documents. In the criminal history, the court must pay special attention to "... respondent's record of past violence, threats of violence and danger to others". KRS 403.741(2)(a). In the EPO and DVO history, the court will look at the basis for previously issued EPOs or DVOs, as well as the respondent's compliance or non-compliance to said protective orders.

This part of Amanda's Law is an extremely strong part of the legislation. The ability to obtain the respondent's records prior to the domestic violence hearing allows the court to have valuable information, from a non-biased third party, that permits the court to see the entire picture of the relationship between the couple and the risks presented by such a relationship. That, in turn, helps the court to make the best decision possible.

## EPO EXTENSION WITHOUT APPEARANCE

KRS 403.740(4) provides the next positive change of the new legislation. Previously, EPOs issued by the court were good for up to 14 days. A hearing date was set upon the issuance of the EPO and service

had to be obtained on the respondent prior to the hearing date. If service was NOT obtained, then the petitioner had to appear in court to request that the EPO be contained another 14 days and continue to attempt to obtain service upon the respondent. This pattern could be repeated indefinitely if and until service was made.

The legislature added language to KRS 403.740(4) permitting the courts to automatically reschedule a domestic violence hearing in the event service is not obtained 72 hours prior to the set hearing date. The court will issue a new summons and hearing date order that will then be attached to the original petition for emergency protective order and given to the sheriff for service. This change helps the petitioner in that he or she does not have to appear in court every two weeks to ask for the EPO to be continued. This procedure can continue for up to six months, without the petitioner's appearance in court.

The change also provides that if service has not been obtained during the six month period, immediately prior to the expiration of the six months, the petitioner can complete a new petition for emergency protection order, based on the same set of facts, and get a new EPO without having to suffer another instance of domestic violence at the hands of his or her abuser. The petitioner can then repeat each six month process for up to two years.

Amanda's Law is not perfect. There are changes that could be made to make it more effective. However, the positive aspects of this piece of legislation do provide additional protections to the victims of domestic violence and have actually been put into practice by the courts. The work must continue, but Amanda's Law has provided a stronger foundation upon which to build. 🍷

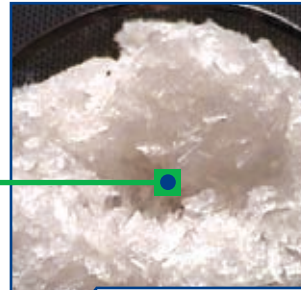


# NEW LEGISLATION

The 2012 Regular Session of the Kentucky General Assembly adjourned on April 12. Subsequently, Gov. Steve Beshear called an Extraordinary Session, which adjourned on April 20, to address pill mills. The following bills of interest to law enforcement were passed during these two sessions. Unless otherwise noted, the following bills will become effective on July 12, 2012.

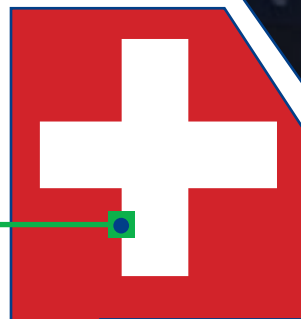
## Senate Bill 3 An act relating to drugs

Methamphetamine and meth labs continue to be a problem in the commonwealth. This bill addresses dispensing ephedrine, pseudoephedrine or phenylpropanolamine. Shawn Herron, an instructor in the DOCJT Legal Training Section provides greater detail on this and other drug-related bills on p. 72.



## Senate Bill 55 An act relating to emergencies

This bill creates a new section of KRS Chapter 39B to permit governmental entities to enter into interstate mutual aid agreements for emergency responders. It further provides for the recognition of licenses and credentials of emergency responders from other states and grants immunity from liability for emergency responders from other states. Additionally, it extends benefits that emergency responders have in Kentucky to services provided outside their jurisdictions.



## Senate Bill 58 An act relating to crimes and punishments

Senate Bill 58 expands peace officers' arrest authority by amending KRS 431.005 to authorize a law enforcement officer, with probable cause, to arrest an individual for committing fourth degree assault (a class A misdemeanor) in a hospital emergency room without a warrant and without witnessing the violation. It further amends KRS 431.015 to provide that a peace officer may make an arrest or issue a citation for a violation of KRS 508.030, which occurs in the emergency room of a hospital.



## Senate Bill 32 An act creating the Kentucky Blue Alert System

Senate Bill 32, designated the Trooper Jonathan K. Leonard Kentucky Blue Alert System Act, creates the Kentucky Blue Alert Network in KRS Chapter 16 to notify the public when a peace officer has been killed, seriously assaulted or assaulted with a deadly weapon and the police are seeking an offender. The network will be operated by the Kentucky State Police and all law enforcement agencies are required to cooperate with the KSP in providing and disseminating information regarding peace officers who have been killed, seriously injured or missing in the line of duty. The bill further provides that the Kentucky Blue Alert System may use the existing Emergency Alert System if that use is permitted by the federal government.

## House Bill 481 An act relating to controlled substances

House Bill 481 defines and establishes penalties for offenses involving synthetic marijuana and other drugs that are becoming a problem in many communities.

## Senate Bill 75 An act relating to slow-moving vehicles

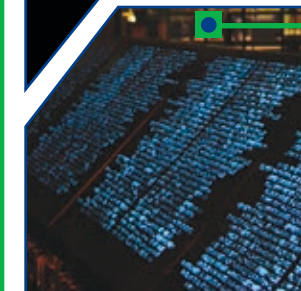
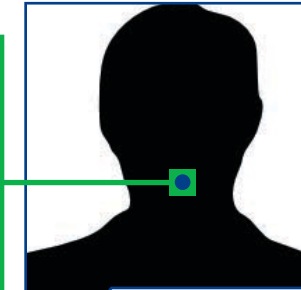
Senate Bill 75 amends KRS 189.050 to provide an alternative lighting system for motorless vehicles operated on a highway at night. It further amends KRS 189.820 to provide for an alternative means of marking motorless, slow-moving vehicles with reflective tape rather than using the traditional slow-moving vehicle emblem. Senate Bill 75 was enacted as an emergency bill and took effect upon Gov. Beshear's signature on April 11.

## House Bill 467 An act relating to stroke response and treatment

House Bill 467 revises various statutes under KRS Chapter 39F related to searches and rescue of missing persons who are impaired. Changes are made to the definition of "impaired persons," under KRS 39F.010, by creating two categories of impaired persons whose disappearance may pose a credible threat to the health or safety of the person: (1) Those persons with developmental disabilities, including but not limited to autism or traumatic brain injury; and (2) Those persons with physical, mental, or cognitive impairment or organic brain disorder, including but not limited to Alzheimer's disease. Under the bill, the first category of persons is immediately reported as a Golden Alert D to the local emergency management director, local search and rescue coordinator, and local media outlets. The second category of missing impaired persons is immediately reported as a Golden Alert to the local emergency management director, local search and rescue coordinator, and local media outlets. Finally, this bill creates a new section of KRS Chapter 39F to require course instruction in the behavioral characteristics and proper care of lost persons and the promulgation of administrative regulations by the state Division of Emergency Management to establish course curriculum.

## House Bill 171 An act relating to deadly weapons

This bill amends KRS 527.020 to expand those who may carry a concealed deadly weapon statewide with a concealed deadly weapon license, to include a retired commonwealth's or county attorney and retired assistant commonwealth's or county attorneys.



## House Bill 71 An act relating to probate fees

This bill exempts the estate of a police officer, sheriff or deputy sheriff killed in the line of duty, whose spouse or children are eligible for the state death benefit, from having to pay all probate fees.

## House Bill 390 An act relating to metal

House Bill 390 creates new sections in KRS Chapter 433 to create a registry containing identifying information about sellers of various metals and providing for dealers/recyclers to report such sales to local law enforcement upon request. Additionally, the bill requires metals recyclers to register with the Office of Occupations and Professions of the Public Protection Cabinet and prohibits cash transactions for recycled metals. It also requires metals, recyclers to electronically report all transactions to the local sheriff and police department in the town in which the transaction took place. Finally, the bill also creates a new criminal offense of unlawfully acquiring metals, the penalty which is based upon the value of any property mutilated or damaged while attempting to obtain the metal.

## House Bill 369 An act relating to the Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund

This bill amends KRS 15.460 and 15.470 to provide that peace officers who participate in the Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund shall continue to receive the KLEFPF salary supplement during periods in which they are called to active duty with the U.S. Armed Forces.



# DRUG-RELATED LEGISLATION AND ITS IMPORTANCE TO LAW ENFORCEMENT

SHAWN HERRON | DOCJT STAFF ATTORNEY

The 2012 General Assembly (through the Regular and Extraordinary sessions) has passed three major statutes that apply to controlled substances, legend drugs and over-the-counter medications.

House Bill 481, which is emergency legislation, was signed into law and effective as of April 11, 2012. This bill repeals existing statutes that apply to substituted cathinones, also known as bath salts, and synthetic cannabinoids, also known as K2/Spice. It then reenacts and expands prohibitions against possession and trafficking and redefines the collection of substances known as bath salts and synthetic marijuana as “synthetic drugs.” Due to the everchanging makeup of these substances, the prior definition did not cover a number of the formulations being seen by the Kentucky crime lab, making prosecution difficult, if not impossible.

In addition, the statutes provide for the Cabinet for Health and Family Services to schedule new substances that are substantially similar to the prohibited substances as such through an expedited process, to allow the law to adapt to newly developed formulations.

Of additional importance to law enforcement agencies is that the law now permits the use or sale of such items as a factor in a potential revocation of alcoholic beverages licenses and allows some forfeitures as well. Trafficking in synthetic drugs is a class A misdemeanor for the first offense, and elevates to a class D felony for subsequent offenses. Possession is a class B misdemeanor. The Court has the option in trafficking cases to impose a fine that is double the monetary gain to the defendant for the sale, and such fines shall be divided in the same manner as provided for forfeitures under KRS 218A.420.

## PSEUDOEPHEDRINE

Senate Bill 3, which is regular legislation and effective as of July 12, 2012, applies to pseudoephedrine. The statute will permit electronic, rather than written logs, to be kept. It reduces the permissible limits for pseudoephedrine purchases to 7.2 grams a month, or 24 grams a year, unless sold pursuant to a prescription. It prohibits the purchases of pseudoephedrine by individuals convicted of methamphetamine or anhydrous ammonia offenses within the previous five years. Penalties under this provision remain essentially unchanged.

## PILL MILLS

House Bill 1, passed during the 2012 Extraordinary Session, becomes effective July 20, 2012. This bill creates new laws relating to the ownership of clinics devoted to pain management and which prescribe pain medications (such as hydrocodone). It also creates a reporting requirement, providing that law enforcement agencies (among other listed entities) that receive a report of improper or illegal prescribing of controlled substances may share such information within three days to other agencies listed in the statute.

It further requires that state licensing boards for individuals permitted to prescribe such substances create appropriate administrative regulations to regulate the prescribing of such substances, the investigation of improper prescribing allegations and the expedited review of such allegations. New legislation provides detailed requirements for doctors who prescribe such substances, particularly those that contain hydrocodone, such as Vicodin and Lortab. Further, it makes changes to the Kentucky All Schedule Prescription Electronic Reporting system that, among other provisions, allows for expanded access to the data to prosecutors and employees of medical professional's offices. (When included in the patient's medical file, it becomes protected under HIPAA.) It mandates that the Cabinet for Health and Family Services use the data collected by the system to proactively study prescribing and usage patterns for such substances. Related changes require that the coroners' offices do toxicology testing in an expanded number of death investigations and share data with the Kentucky State Police and Vital Statistics. Finally, the bill creates a Prescription Monitoring Program Compact, an interstate compact to develop the ability to securely share prescription data to participating states. Penalties for violations of sections of the bill vary, as many will be classified under subsequently enacted administrative provisions with the potential for a loss of one's license. But for example, the illegal operation of a pain management facility is a class A misdemeanor. Certain provisions related to failure to transmit data as required have been dropped one level — from class A to class B misdemeanors for first offenses and from class D felonies to class A misdemeanors for subsequent offenses.



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## House Bill 1 An act relating to controlled substances and making an appropriation therefore

Pain clinics and the over dispensing of controlled substances are a major problem in many parts of the commonwealth. House Bill 1, passed during the Special Session of the General Assembly, will become effective on July 20.

## House Bill 480 An act relating to the Court of Justice

This bill permits county attorneys to operate a traffic safety program for traffic offenders prior to adjudication of the offense. Excluded from eligibility to attend the traffic safety program are those charged with DUI and commercial vehicle license holders.

## House Bill 500 An act relating to the regulation of firearms, firearms parts and accessories, ammunition, and ammunition components

House Bill 500 amends KRS 65.870 to broaden the prohibition placed on cities, counties and urban county governments to regulate transfer, ownership and possession of firearms and ammunition to include consolidated local governments (Louisville Metro Government) and all local government agencies including special governmental districts. The purpose of the bill is to make Kentucky firearms laws more uniform and directs local government agencies to repeal any existing firearms restrictions, but does not affect the provision in KRS 237.115 banning concealed deadly weapons from the premises of a city, county or urban county government. The bill further authorizes one to bring a lawsuit and grants attorney's fees and costs, if a person or organization is adversely affected by any ordinance or other law in violation of the bill.

## House Bill 72 An act relating to concealed deadly weapons

This bill provides a technical amendment to KRS 237.128, which permits honorably retired peace officers to carry concealed deadly weapons if they meet the provisions of the federal Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act and the provisions of KRS 237.18 to 237.142.

## House Bill 484 An act relating to concealed deadly weapons

Many people do not realize that Kentucky court decisions prior to the passage of the CCDW laws prohibited them from carrying a concealed deadly weapon, even on their own property and in their own home. House Bill 484 amends KRS 527.020 to legalize such carrying and authorizes a person to carry a concealed deadly weapon without a license if they: (1) Carry on real property and are the owner of the property or have the permission of the owner of the real property, which is owned by a spouse, parent, grandparent or child; (2) Carry on real property and are the lessee of the property or have the permission of the lessee of the real property, which is leased by a spouse, parent, grandparent or child; or (3) Carry on real property owned or leased by a business and are the sole proprietor of that business.

## House Bill 563 An act relating to crimes and punishments

This legislation creates the crime of fraudulent firearm transaction, a class D felony, when a person knowingly: (1) Attempts to have a licensed firearms dealer or private seller transfer a firearm under a circumstance that the person knows is in violation of state or federal law; (2) Provides materially false information to a licensed firearms dealer or private seller with the intent to deceive regarding the legality of a firearms transfer; or (3) Procures another person to engage in such conduct.





# PROTECTING CHILDREN ONLINE

KSP Electronic Crimes Branch administers task force designed to make the Internet a safer place for Kentucky's children

LES WILLIAMS | PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE, KENTUCKY STATE POLICE

*"She walked into the room, a blonde, blue-eyed child, barely seven, her head bowed, eyes unable to look at the two investigators in the room. She walked straight to the only male in the room, positioning herself in front of him. With no hesitation, this hapless little girl lifted her dress, just as she had so many other times in her short life, and waited for the abuse to start."* (From Police Chief magazine, December 2005)

For many the mere description of what this sad, helpless girl has been programmed to do after countless sessions of abuse draws anger, frustration and maybe a bit of fear as the true picture of her trauma is laid bare. The scary reality is that this is not a unique case. In fact, each day this same scenario plays out in abuse victims all over the commonwealth. What we don't typically have to witness when we hear about these stories of abuse are the visual depictions of the abuse while it occurs. That, however, is changing at an ever increasing pace.

As the number of digital devices with picture capabilities dramatically increases, it is now far easier for an offender to capture the abuse of a child in pictures and videos. This image can now be relived by the offender over and over at will for their own sexual gratification. It also allows this media to be traded all over the world, in effect reoffending the victim each time it's traded, possibly over a period of years. Victims who, unfortunately, have been recorded during their abuse continue to be traumatized knowing that those images are still out there, somewhere, being traded from person to person possibly forever.

The Internet is great in that you can find an answer for just about any question you may have. One of the unfortunate side effects is that once something is "on the net," it is nearly impossible to completely remove it.

In these circumstances, as child pornography is traded from person to person, it can quickly spider web to areas outside the U.S. and the laws that help regulate this illegal activity. Child pornography collectors can maintain images over periods of

years, always looking out for what's new to add to their personal files. These files will then continue to be traded, potentially spreading the abuse images to pornographers all over the world.

One commonly traded series of files, often identified as the "Vicky" series, involves various depictions of a young girl's abuse at the hands of her father. The victim, now in her 20s, must still deal with the horrifying aftermath over a decade after her abuse finally ended. During a recent trial in New York, her victim impact statement was read at the sentencing hearing. It said in part:

"I wonder if the people I know have seen these images. I wonder if the men I pass in the grocery store have seen them. Because the most intimate parts of me are being viewed by thousands of strangers and traded around, I feel out of control. They are trading my trauma around like treats at a party, but it is far from innocent. It feels like I am being raped by each and every one of them."

In her statement, she described enduring flashbacks, nightmares and paranoia. Crowds were unbearable, she said, and she withdrew from college because of panic attacks. These victims, faces frozen in time, can never escape the reality that those images could continue to be shared for years beyond their abuse.

The Kentucky State Police Electronic Crime Branch is part of an Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Force, which is made up of dozens of police and investigative agencies throughout the state. KSP administers the task force, one of 61 coordinated task forces created nationwide, in an effort to try to combat the growing problem of child sexual exploitation cases, >>



>> in which technology plays a key role. When the ICAC Task Force program launched in 1998, it started with only 10 task forces across the United States.

The ICAC Task Force is an important partnership that focuses its efforts on protecting children online and holding

to an Internet complaint that has been called in from the public. Beyond that, many of the investigators dedicate countless hours patrolling the web for suspicious activity. The goal is to locate and arrest someone before they have the opportunity to offend on a child.

*There are several misconceptions about child pornography. Some believe child pornography refers to photographs or videos of babies in the bathtub. Others think of teenagers in pigtails and schoolgirl uniforms. The child pornography faced by ICAC Task Force officers is far darker and more grotesque than many could imagine.*

offenders accountable. The task force has officers at every level of law enforcement from local, state and federal departments in Kentucky.

Kentucky ICAC Task Force investigators are committed to making the Internet a safer place for Kentucky's children. Much like other areas of law enforcement, task force officers spend a lot of time reacting

Last year, Kentucky's ICAC Task Force investigated 699 documented complaints. Fifty-nine percent of those were proactive cases, or cases in which officers were actively seeking suspects in the process of committing a crime, hopefully before a child was victimized. Forty-one percent were reactive, or complaints in which the police responded after an alleged crime had occurred. These investigations include online enticement; obscenity directed toward minors; child prostitution; along with the possession, distribution and manufacture of child pornography. Of the documented complaints, 57 have already led to arrest, and several others are pending.

"CyberTips for Kentucky have increased dramatically," said Sgt. Mike Bowling assistant commander of the KSP Electronic Crime Branch. "Last year, we averaged maybe 60 to 70 tips a month. Now it's not uncommon for us to have more than 100 complaints each month."

CyberTips are sent to each state's ICAC Task Force Commander by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. Launched in 1998, the CyberTipline offers a means of reporting incidents of child-sexual exploitation. The CyberTipline is staffed 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Since its inception, the CyberTipline has processed nearly 1.4 million reports.

The KSP Electronic Crime Branch also operates a digital forensic lab that processes digital evidence requests for agencies

throughout the state. As digital evidence becomes increasingly prevalent in police work, some agencies are training their own staff to handle this type of evidence. Absent that local resource, agencies can submit digital evidence for examination to the ICAC office or the Kentucky Regional Computer Forensic Laboratory in Louisville.

Digital evidence comes in a wide variety of types and sizes. Complexity and capacity determine the amount of time required to process evidence.

"What has changed the most over the years is the sheer size of the media we deal with," said Detective Chris Frazier, a forensic examiner with the KSP Electronic Crime Branch. "When I started working at the Electronic Crime Branch, a 50-gigabyte hard drive was huge. Now it's not unusual to find one terabyte drives during exam requests. Another significant change involves the rapid advancement in cell phone technology. Cell phones are becoming more and more like mini computers."

In 2011, the KSP Electronic Crime Branch digital forensic lab examined roughly 29 terabytes of data. To try and put that into perspective, just one megabyte of data is about 1,000 sheets of paper with each page completely filled front and back. Considering that, if information from the 29 terabytes examined last year alone were printed front and back, that paper stacked would be more than 900 miles high. That's roughly the distance from Chicago to New Orleans or the distance from the ground beyond our atmosphere into outer space.

There are several misconceptions about child pornography. Some believe child pornography refers to photographs or videos of babies in the bathtub. Others think of teenagers in pigtails and schoolgirl uniforms. The child pornography faced by ICAC Task Force officers is far darker and more grotesque than many could imagine. It involves pictures and videos of young children, often in diapers, being violently molested. During a National Juvenile Online Victimization Study in 2005, it was discovered that more than 80 percent of the people arrested for child pornography had saved images of prepubescent children, and 80 percent had images of minors being sexually penetrated. As far as age, 83 percent had images of children between the ages of six and twelve years. Not only do these children bear suffering and brutal

trauma of sexual victimization, they continue to be exploited every time their images are traded online by individuals seeking sexual gratification.

As technology grows, so does the opportunity for child pornographers to exploit it. Social networking sites, chat rooms, file-sharing programs, message boards and forums all now make it easier for people to trade child pornography and connect with children. While computers and cell phones remain the primary means of communication, gaming systems that can connect to the Internet give predators yet another way to gain access to children electronically.

A decade ago, parents worried about the chat rooms their children visited on a

desktop computer. Today, it's much easier to contact children now that everyone can have the Internet in their pocket.

Most parents have become more aware of the basics, such as keeping the computer in the family room, but more needs to be done. One goal of the task force is to promote community awareness and prevent victimization. Last year alone, Kentucky's task force conducted 85 presentations in schools and at community groups – reaching nearly 6,000 people.

Technology is both a blessing and curse. It makes our daily lives easier, however, it can leave our children exposed to predators. We must teach our children to use technology wisely and be aware of the dangers lurking on the Internet.





# LOOKING BACK AT A MILESTONE IN THE FIGHT AGAINST THE PILL EPIDEMIC

## How law enforcement climbed the ladder of a massive drug ring

KYLE EDELEN | U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, EASTERN DISTRICT

If you ask Kentucky State Police detective Randy Hunter why tens of thousands of methadone pills flooded Floyd County's streets seven years ago, he'll point to a billboard advertisement in Louisiana.

According to Hunter, in 2004, Rusty Meade, a truck driver from Floyd County, frequently traveled through Louisiana and saw a billboard advertising pain treatment at Urgent Care Services.

For Kentucky, this ad changed the landscape of the state's prescription drug epidemic; an epidemic that now takes more lives than car wrecks.

Long before the largest drug sweep in Kentucky's history (518 people arrested for prescription drugs), and before pill mills outnumbered McDonald's restaurants in some Florida counties, there were Urgent Care pain clinics in Louisiana, Philadelphia and Cincinnati. These pain clinics supplied pills to hordes of frustrated prescription drug addicts from Kentucky whose efforts to illegally obtain prescription narcotics were met by a stiff law enforcement response led by Kentucky All Schedule Prescription Electronic Reporting.

In the early part of the decade, Roger West, a federal prosecutor with the U.S. Attorney's Office worked cases targeting unscrupulous Kentucky doctors using unlawful prescribing practices.

"We took out the worst of the worst and the prosecutions of these doctors were well publicized," West said. "Those types of cases and KASPER made it very difficult to doctor shop in Kentucky."

But West and many law enforcement officials weren't expecting what came next.

"People in Floyd County were passing out in their cars and restaurants from all the methadone they were taking," West said.

Forty milligram methadone wafers started popping up everywhere in Floyd County.

"We had seen methadone before in small doses, but not the high level 40-milligram wafers," West said.

West, Hunter and FBI agent Donnie Kidd, along with local law enforcement in Floyd County interviewed numerous drug traffickers. In addition to the interviews, the law enforcement group also received information from authorities in Pennsylvania that Floyd County residents were frequenting the area to obtain pills. Law enforcement learned that a Philadelphia doctor was prescribing excessive amounts of methadone wafers to eastern Kentuckians.

Sometime in 2005, FBI and KSP investigators arrested a man named Larry Goble, who was paying several other Floyd County residents to travel to Urgent Care in Philadelphia and obtain hundreds of prescription pills. The typical prescription consisted of 120 Xanax, 120 Percocet and 160 Methadone. Hunter estimated these pills had a street value of approximately \$5,000. >>



>> Goble funded the \$500 office visit for each participant and paid travel expenses in exchange for half the pills that the group obtained. Goble kept a small amount of the pills for personal consumption and sold the rest for a 300 percent profit.

These out-of-state pill-seeking caravans led authorities to identify people like Goble as sponsors. According to Hunter, Goble had first sponsored trips to Urgent Care in Louisiana after hearing about it from Meade, the Floyd County truck driver.

“I talked with other detectives I knew all over and none had heard of anyone sponsoring trips for pills,” Hunter said. “It was the first we had encountered.”

People from Goble’s group started sponsoring other drug seekers to travel to Philadelphia and people from that group did the same. Some of the new sponsors began visiting Urgent Care in Cincinnati and received the same prescription that was offered in Philadelphia. This cycle exacerbated the prescription drug epidemic in eastern Kentucky.

“This created a pool of prescription drug addicts,” Hunter said.

According to Hunter, moderate drug users became addicts by traveling in sponsored groups and taking pills. Once addict-

Kidd looked at the seized medical files and found that 180 of the 200 patients were from Kentucky.

“I was surprised at how thin the medical files were for each patient,” Kidd said. “There were really no test results or any documents for the patient other than subjective complaints about pain and the prescriptions.

Hunter and Kidd talked with the Philadelphia doctor, Randy Weiss, who authored these unlawful prescriptions. Weiss informed them he was being paid \$3,000 a week and an additional \$1,000 if he brought in \$10,000 in revenue. Stanley Naramore, the doctor at Urgent Care in Cincinnati, was operating under the same terms. The two clinics grossed \$1.2 million in cash over a 26-month span.

When questioned about their unlawful prescriptions, the two doctors shifted the blame to a man who they said was pulling the strings, clinic owner Michael Leman.

“They said they received pressure from Leman to continue these prescribing practices because if they didn’t, they would be fired,” Hunter said.

The doctors weren’t the only ones pressured by Leman. In 2005, Leman instructed an office manager and an Urgent Care

West also noted that Leman specifically hired doctors he knew he could control. Leman employed three doctors to work at the clinics that were unemployed at the time of the hire, had criminal histories, and at one time had lost their license to practice medicine in other states. Weiss admitted he was a drug addict and the state of Kansas revoked Naramore’s license after he was convicted of murder (the conviction was overturned on appeal).

“No one else would employ these doctors,” West said. “They (the doctors) knew they couldn’t find work anywhere else so they turned a blind eye.”

Hunter, Kidd and West investigated and prosecuted all the major drug traffickers who visited these clinics. Weiss and Naramore pleaded guilty to criminal charges and were sentenced to four years each in prison. Other clinic employees, including Urgent Care’s CEO, were convicted as well.

After more than five years of investigation, hundreds of interviews and numerous federal convictions, the U.S. Attorney’s Office had enough evidence to seek a federal indictment against Leman in the summer of 2010. A federal grand jury later indicted two pain clinics corporations Leman controlled, Urgent Care Services Cincinnati, Inc. and Urgent Care Services Philadelphia, Inc.

In March of this year, after a four-week trial, a federal jury in Lexington convicted Leman and his two clinics of conspiracy to unlawfully distribute methadone and conspiracy to commit money laundering. It was Kentucky’s first federal conviction of a pain clinic owner.

The conviction was far from a knock-out punch, but law enforcement landed a haymaker in its ongoing fight against this epidemic.

“I think it says a lot that law enforcement here was able to get a conviction of an out-of-state clinic owner who had never stepped foot in Kentucky,” Kidd said.

“This was a monster case with a monster impact,” West said. “It goes back to a commitment all of us made (Hunter, Kidd and West) when the problem started. We agreed we would spend whatever time and effort necessary until we got to the top.” 🌱

executive to recruit Kentucky patients so he could open a pain clinic in Philadelphia. Shortly after, Leman opened the Cincinnati clinic because it was a shorter drive for Kentucky patients.

Hunter noted that the two clinics didn’t have X-ray machines, MRI equipment or even the ability to cast broken bones.

“A boy could fall down crossing the street in front of one of Leman’s pain clinics and break his leg, and that clinic would not have the ability to treat him,” West said.

ed, and needing to make money to support their addiction, they sponsored drug-seekers of their own and the cycle continued.

“It was like a spider web that just kept getting bigger and bigger,” West said.

Meanwhile, FBI and KSP, who were jointly investigating the case, obtained a search warrant for Urgent Care in Philadelphia.

“When we traveled up to Philadelphia, I think we figured this was some rogue doctor dispensing pills,” Kidd said.

# WORKING ON THE FRONT LINES; SHINING A LIGHT ON THE PROBLEM

On a snowy January night in 2010, a loud cell phone ring disturbed Randy Hunter’s sleep around 2 a.m. Shaking off the cob webs from his slumber, Hunter walked into the kitchen of his Floyd County home and answered the call. He predicted someone was calling him about a meth-lab bust.

FBI Agent Donnie Kidd had called to alert Hunter, a Kentucky State Police detective that law enforcement in Virginia picked up James Marsillett II, a highly sought after fugitive from Kentucky, who had been on the run for three months after his indictment on major drug charges. The indictment was part of the largest drug sweep in Kentucky’s history in October 2009.

Out of 518 people arrested and charged for prescription drug offenses, Marsillett faced the most serious charge — operating a continuing criminal enterprise. The offense carried a minimum of 20 years in prison.

Before Hunter could exhale, he received some discouraging news.

“I was told the local magistrate didn’t feel he had the authority to detain Marsillett and he was going to be released,” Hunter said.

Hunter, Kidd and Federal Prosecutor Roger West exchanged several phone conversations to work out a solution.

“We were definitely anxious because we knew the clock was ticking,” Hunter said.

Hunter learned that Virginia law enforcement would hold Marsillett for a couple of hours in their police car if Hunter would immediately leave for Virginia to get Marsillett.

Hunter and a KSP trooper hopped in a cruiser and drove through blowing snow and into the morning hours to retrieve Marsillett.

That night is an example of what it was like working on the front lines of the prescription drug epidemic. Nights like those were not uncommon for West, Kidd and Hunter.

The three encountered the prescription drug problem on an intimate level with earlier cases involving Urgent Care facilities out of state. When those clinics closed, guys like Marsillett started sponsoring drug trips to a new destination.

“Hundreds of people visited Cincinnati and Philadelphia, but Florida was in the thousands,” West said.

When the problem spilled into Florida and rogue pain clinics began handing out pills to Kentuckians like Halloween

candy, many law enforcement eyes looked to the trio for insight.

“It felt like my phone rang twenty-four, seven,” said Hunter. “Everyone thought they had a federal case. I remember getting contacted in the middle of the night while I was visiting my uncle in Michigan.”

“We got calls from [Appalachia] High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas districts in Tennessee, West Virginia, and Virginia asking us how we handled these cases,” West said.

When asked by agency heads in Kentucky and Florida for advice, Kidd offered a concise recommendation.

“Don’t ignore the problem,” he told them. “It’s not going away. It’s only going to get bigger and bigger.”

By the time Florida pill mills peaked between 2008 and 2009, well over half of the prescription narcotics on the streets in the eastern and central portions of the commonwealth came from Florida pain clinics, Hunter said.

Kidd added that streamlining communication between law enforcement in Kentucky and Florida was critical to address the problem, but it was challenging.

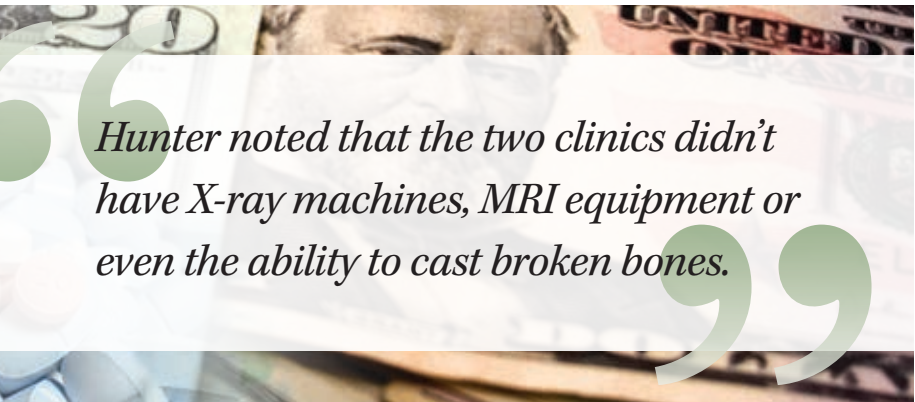
“We were seeing most of the street level dealers and [Drug Trafficking Organizations] here, but Florida was only dealing with the doctors,” Kidd said. “So in Florida’s defense, they couldn’t really understand how big of a problem it was here.”

Prior to the massive drug sweep in 2009, Kidd and Hunter invited Florida authorities to Kentucky to help serve arrest warrants for the roundup and give them a taste of the epidemic.

“I think it was a real eye opener for them,” Kidd said. “It’s one thing for them to hear us talk about it but for them to actually see it firsthand had to be quite an experience for them.”

The work on the roundup helped strengthen the law enforcement relationship between the two states to create a more unified effort. However, Hunter said it may also have altered the paradigm of Florida officials.

“One of our main goals with the roundup was to bring the problem to light,” Hunter said. “After the roundup, other Appalachian states began working with Florida authorities. I think we saw a reduction in the trips to Florida after that. It (the round up) helped create tighter restrictions from law enforcement and legislators.” ■



*Hunter noted that the two clinics didn’t have X-ray machines, MRI equipment or even the ability to cast broken bones.*



# LEADERS WORK TOGETHER TO FIGHT DRUG PROBLEMS

Summit focuses on prescription drug abuse

DALE MORTON | OPERATION UNITE

Leaders in Kentucky's multi-faceted fight against prescription drug abuse were on display during the inaugural National Rx Drug Abuse Summit conducted recently in Orlando, Fla.

Professionals representing the law enforcement, prosecutorial, treatment, health care, education and governmental fields shared their expertise as presenters during the event, which drew more than 700 participants from 45 states, the District of Columbia, and three other countries.

Operation UNITE (Unlawful Narcotics Investigations, Treatment and Education), a non-profit anti-drug organization serving southern and eastern Kentucky, organized the summit.

"We are here to join forces on an epidemic that quietly began in rural parts of Kentucky, West Virginia and Virginia one doctor's office at a time and now grips

every corner of our great nation in prolific fashion," said Hal Rogers, co-chair and co-founder of the Congressional Caucus on Prescription Drug Abuse. "When we leave Florida this week, we need everyone on board, echoing the same message we started with when UNITE launched in 2003: 'If you're thinking about using drugs, get educated. If you're already addicted, get help. If you're a drug dealer, get out.'"

The number one cause of unintentional injury deaths in the United States is due to overdose and poisonings, said Dr. Ileana Arias of the Center for Disease Control, noting opioid pain relievers are the primary cause. The public health impact is great: For each overdose death there are nine abuse treatment admissions, 30 emergency department visits for misuse or abuse, 118 people with abuse dependence, and 795 non-medical users.

"What we are facing is unprecedented," Arias said, adding the economic costs to health care alone is \$72.5 billion a year. "It

is a significant problem ... to the society at-large. Everybody is bearing the burden."

While the numbers are staggering by themselves, "it's important to remember that statistics have a face," said Karen Kelly, UNITE's president and CEO.

One of those faces is Melanda Adams, a Clay County resident who was lost to an addiction that began at age 12 and is now in recovery. She shared her experiences during a session entitled "Stories of Hope Across America" during the summit.

"I was dead inside" before being arrested by UNITE detectives, said Adams, who now co-chairs UNITE's community anti-drug coalition in her home county. "You think you're just hurting yourself using drugs. You don't realize how many people you are hurting around you."

Conference programming featured thought-provoking presentations by 103 experts and leaders. These sessions were designed to convey a holistic approach in five educational track focus areas.

"This truly needs to be a national effort, standing up against this problem," Kelly said.

"We need the medical community, treatment facilities, education, the business sector, law enforcement, advocates, insurance industry, workers' comp officials, and elected officials on the local, state and federal levels to step up, to listen and to be heard. Collaboration and co-operation are essential," said Kentucky Gov. Steve Beshear, during the summit's opening session. "No state or community is an island. It will take all of us — working across geographical and agency borders — to make headway against prescription drug abuse."

UNITE selected Florida for the summit in part because it was the hub of the "OxyContin Express" feeding Kentuckians' habits through unscrupulous "pill mills" in Broward County.

"Ninety-eight of the top 100 OxyContin prescribers (in the United States) were in Florida. There were 900 pain management clinics," said Attorney General Pam Bondi, whose leadership helped reduce both these numbers in the past year. "It was all about money to them."

Without a coordinated strategy among all stakeholders, the problems will continue to grow and move around the country.

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▲ R. Gil Kerlikowske, center, Director of the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy, listens to U.S. Surgeon General Dr. Regina Benjamin during the opening General Assembly session. Also pictured is Arthur Dean, Chairman of the Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America (CADCA).



▲ Kentucky's Fifth District U.S. Congressman Harold "Hal" Rogers, second from left, makes a point during a panel discussion featuring members of the Congressional Caucus on Prescription Drug Abuse. Also pictured, from left, are, Rep. Jack Kingston (Ga.), Rogers and Rep. Mary Bono Mack (Calif.).



# A NEW APPROACH

Drug enforcement organizations team up to take on drug trafficking organizations

KARI N. SAMS | APPALACHIA HIDTA

As prescription drug abuse continues to soar in eastern Kentucky, law enforcement officials search for new and innovative ideas to address the issue. According to an FBI study conducted in 2011, 82 individuals lose their lives each month in Kentucky due to prescription drug overdoses. This number is considered to be a very conservative estimate as it does not take into account deaths related to suicide, nor does it take into account the many lives lost on the highways due to impaired drivers. There are additional factors that make this a very conservative estimate.

Many ideas have been implemented in an attempt to stop the scourge with very little effect. These range from members of Appalachia High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area-funded drug task forces traveling to Florida, (one of the many source states of the prescription medication. In an attempt to investigate the doctors and clinic owners,) to Operation UNITE officers attempting to build complex cases on drug trafficking organizations locally. The members of the

DTOs organize large groups of individuals, pay all their expenses and provide

transportation to the source states in exchange for a large portion of the prescription medication that is obtained on the trip. The DTOs then bring the diverted medication back to their area of operation and sell the pills to the addicted drug users of the community.

With all their efforts, law enforcement officials face the grim reality that the problem is so enormous they have only been able to make a minor impact on the issue. They have come to the realization that they need a new approach.

Operation UNITE is a non-profit, anti-drug organization formed in 2003 by Congressman Hal Rogers when he noticed an alarming rate of overdoses that continued to soar. UNITE has seen great success in the nearly 10 years of its operation. It not only focuses on the law enforcement aspects of the epidemic, but also addresses the treatment of those addicted. Additionally, Operation UNITE serves as a component to educate citizens before they become victims to the epidemic.

Appalachia HIDTA was initially formed in 1998 to combat the tremendous marijuana epidemic in Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia. In 2002, Appalachia HIDTA became a poly drug and was able to focus on other drugs, as well as marijuana. The HIDTA focuses on dismantling mid- to upper-level drug trafficking organizations by arresting

“It is believed that continued cooperation between the federal, state and local officers is the most effective way to stop the unnecessary deaths that are plaguing our state.”

the leaders of organizations as well as seizing their assets.

After the leaders of Operation UNITE and Appalachia HIDTA met to discuss the problem of prescription diversion, it became apparent that the tactics used in the past were ineffective and a new way to attack the problem was needed. It was decided that members of Operation UNITE would join forces with members of two AHIDTA task forces, one located in Hazard and the other in London, Ky. The UNITE officers would work the cases from the street-level perspective, identifying the DTOs and would then work hand-in-hand with AHIDTA agents to take the investigation to its source, thereby taking down the entire organization as a whole. The heads of the organizations would then be prosecuted in U.S. District Court and the lower level operators would be prosecuted in state court.

This new approach began in late 2011 and has already realized many substantial successes. Several large scale operations have been dismantled, some including health care providers as well as clinic owners and dozens of street-level dealers. Some of these criminals are serving jail time and their assets have been converted to funds to continue to fight the prescription drug problem. It is believed that continued cooperation between the federal, state and local officers is the most effective way to stop the unnecessary deaths that are plaguing our state. ■

## KENTUCKY JOINS PROGRAM TO SHARE PRESCRIPTION DRUG DISPENSING DATA WITH OTHER STATES

STAFF REPORT | GOVERNOR'S COMMUNICATION OFFICE

Kentucky will sign an agreement to share and receive prescription drug dispensing data with at least 20 states, which will help the state monitor prescription drug abuse, Gov. Steve Beshear announced in March.

The Kentucky All Schedule Prescription Electronic Reporting program has joined the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy's Prescription Monitoring Program InterConnect, which facilitates the transfer of information to authorized users in other states. Specifically, the PMP InterConnect links participating programs to provide a more effective means of combating drug diversion and drug abuse nationwide.

PMP InterConnect enhances the benefits of the KASPER system by providing the means for Kentucky prescribers and pharmacists to more easily identify patients with prescription drug abuse and misuse problems, especially if that patient is crossing state lines to obtain those drugs. Kentucky law enforcement and regulatory agencies will have access to the information, as well, to assist in the investigation of illegal drug abuse and diversion of controlled substances across state lines.

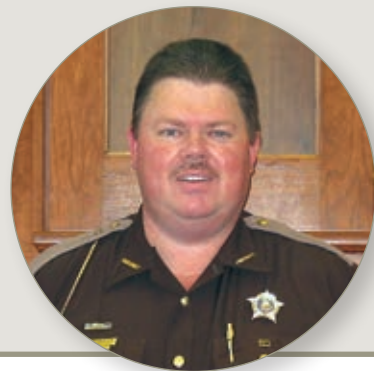
“The reality is drug abusers and diverters are not obtaining these drugs only in Kentucky, and we need tools that provide a broader understanding of where and when drugs are being obtained,” said CHFS Inspector General Mary Begley. “We are very excited to join the PMP InterConnect and look forward to the rewards of this partnership.”

“KASPER — as well as all other states’ prescription monitoring programs — would be more effective if data included all controlled substance prescriptions for a patient regardless of the state in which they were dispensed,” said Dave Hopkins, coordinator of the KASPER program. “In fact, this is something our KASPER users have asked for and overwhelmingly support.”

The National Association of Boards of Pharmacy is paying for all costs associated with the development and implementation of the PMP InterConnect, as well as five years of annual fees for each participating state prescription drug monitoring program.

Kentucky hosted the first meeting of a new Interstate Prescription Drug Abuse Task Force recently. The task force is composed of representatives from Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia and Tennessee and includes representatives from government, law enforcement, health care and advocacy groups. The group is developing ways states can work together to choke off the so-called “pill pipeline” of illegal prescription drugs streaming into those states from the south. ■





## Sheriff Frankie Springfield

### Webster County Sheriff

Frankie Springfield began his law enforcement career in 1994. Springfield served as deputy sheriff for nine years, with the past three years as chief deputy. During this time he attended the Department of Criminal Justice Training to earn his certification. Springfield was elected sheriff in November 2002. With his wife, Rachael, and 7-year-old daughter, Kaylee, the Springfields make their home in Dixon.

### WHAT INNOVATIONS OR PLANS HAVE YOU MADE SINCE BEING ELECTED SHERIFF OF WEBSTER COUNTY?

When I took office in 2003, one of the things I wanted to implement for my department was to have 24-7 policing service. For many years an officer was not actually on duty, but was only on call for emergencies. Working closely with our fiscal court we have been able to acquire another full-time officer, which enables us to have around the clock coverage for our county. It is very important for citizens to see patrol officers out patrolling, especially late at night and in early morning hours during school traffic. In 2010, we were able to add a sixth deputy to our department, by sending Webster County's first applicant to the Department of Criminal Justice Training in Richmond, and he graduated in 2011. In recent years, those officers hired were transfers from other agencies. In 2003, Webster County's Judicial Center was completed. I was found in charge of hiring eight security guards to man video-surveillance cameras and metal

I would like to someday implement a detective unit for theft investigations and narcotics.

detectors along with providing court security. Although those officers are certified, their powers are limited to the judicial center, however, they are allowed to transport prisoners. This is a great help to my department because it eliminates the need to take deputies' time from their duties.

My department has acquired two SUV Ford Explorers for patrolling rural areas in our county. I have updated needed equipment for officers by applying and being granted state and federal grants to purchase these items.

I also have updated our tax program. We have gone from book work to computer. This has made a tremendous difference in tax collection. This is faster and more accurate for my clerks and for the general public who come in to pay. I also have the ability to receive tax payments with credit cards, which the taxpayers are enjoying.

When I took office as sheriff, we had a small department of myself, two office clerks and four deputies, a total of seven. As of this date, (including security guards)

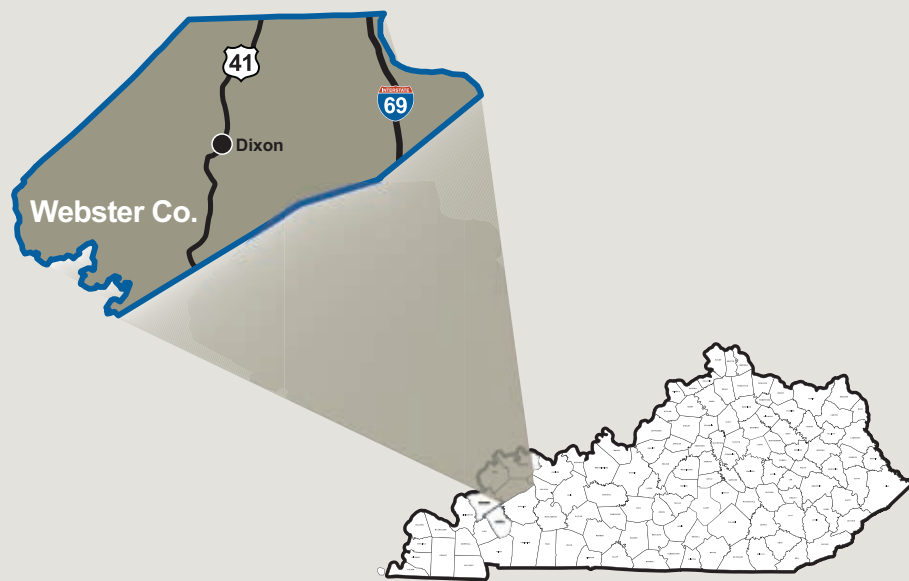
I have a total of 17 personnel. I am honored to have a well-trained staff to serve the residents of my county.

### WHAT HAVE BEEN THE MOST REWARDING AND MOST CHALLENGING FACETS OF BEING SHERIFF IN YOUR COUNTY?

The most rewarding part is protecting and serving the citizens, knowing that you made a difference in someone's life, and that you have done your job to the best of your ability. That maybe someone in my community is safer or happier because of something I did or said to them. The most challenging has to be trying to get resources to purchase things my department needs.

### WHAT ARE YOUR LONG-TERM PLANS AND GOALS FOR THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE?

Having a small agency and a tight budget, I will continue to apply for grants for the most recent equipment that I can, to ensure officer safety. I would like to someday implement a detective unit for theft investigations and narcotics. 🇺🇸



## Kentucky's New Chiefs

### DAVID CHARLES

#### Mount Sterling Police Department

David Charles was appointed chief of the Mount Sterling Police Department on Aug. 1, 2011. Charles has 25 years of law enforcement experience. He began his law enforcement career in 1987 with the Owingsville Police Department before coming to Mount Sterling in 1992. Charles attended Morehead State University. He graduated from the Department of Criminal Justice Basic Training Class No. 179. Since taking office, Charles has added more staff, created a chaplains program and moved into a new facility that has a drive-thru window to offer a customer friendly atmosphere. His long-term goals are to enhance the tactical narcotics team, create a clandestine lab response team in conjunction with Kentucky State Police and Drug Enforcement Administration, and update all emergency preparedness plans, policies and procedures. He will also pursue accreditation through KACP. Charles looks forward to implementing new training standards and purchasing new equipment to the betterment of those standards. He says he has a great staff and he is blessed to serve as their chief.

### WILLIAM WHITENACK

#### Harrodsburg Police Department

William Whitenack was appointed chief of the Harrodsburg Police Department on Jan. 1. Whitenack began his law enforcement career with the Anderson County Sheriff's Office and has more than 15 years of law enforcement experience. He has served the Eminence Police Department, and the Mercer County Sheriff's Office. Whitenack graduated from the Department of Criminal Justice Basic Training Class No. 269. Since taking office, Whitenack has added more staff, changed the department patch work, updated cars with the new design and the department itself has received an interior uplift. He is updating the dispatch section, and department morale has increased. His long-term goals for the department are to become more involved in the community through community-oriented policing. He looks forward to seeing his department involved in the schools, sporting events and the town as a whole and implement more programs that will be department – community centered. Whitenack also hopes to enhance the working relationships with the Kentucky State Police and surrounding counties.

### WILLIAM CRAIG

#### Wilmore Police Department

William Craig was appointed chief of the Wilmore Police Department on Jan. 18. Craig has 52 years of law enforcement experience. He retired as a special agent from the U. S. Air Force Office of Special Investigations after 20 years of service. Craig also served as chief of Lyon County and Eddyville police departments before coming to Wilmore. He is a graduate of Columbia Southern University, Orange Beach, Ala., with a master's degree in criminal justice. Craig's main goal is to make sure his officers get home safe every night. He also plans to maintain their accreditation through KACP and build upon the existing community relationships.

### MINOR ALLEN

#### Hazard Police Department

Minor Allen was appointed chief of the Hazard Police Department on Feb. 1. He has more than 23 years of law enforcement experience. During his career Allen served the military police and the National Institute of Justice. His primary goal is to continue to focus on community-oriented policing and to attain more education and training for his officers. Allen looks forward to moving the department forward.

### JOHN SHOFNER, JR.

#### Morganfield Police Department

John Shofner, Jr. was appointed chief of the Morganfield Police Department on Feb. 1. Shofner began his law enforcement career in 1993 with the Union County Sheriff's Office. He served as chief of the Sturgis Police Department before coming to Morganfield. Shofner graduated from Henderson Community College with an associate's degree in physical therapy. His long-term goals are to serve the public as best as he can.

### BRIAN BALDWIN

#### Martin Police Department

Brian Baldwin was appointed chief of the Martin Police Department on March 1. Baldwin began his law enforcement career in 2003 with the Salyersville Police Department. He also served Magoffin and Floyd County sheriff's offices before being named chief of Martin. Baldwin graduated from the Department of Criminal Justice Basic Training Class No. 405. His main goal is to add more staff and make sure his

current staff and those to come are properly trained in knowledge and skills as valuable officers in the 21st century.

### STEVE CONRAD

#### Louisville Metro Police Department

Steve Conrad was appointed chief of the Louisville Metro Police Department on March 19. Conrad began his career with the Louisville Police Department. After serving Louisville 26 years and moving through the ranks to become assistant chief, he left to take a chief's position at Glendale, Ariz. Conrad served there six years. He graduated from the University of Louisville with a bachelor's degree in police administration and a master's in community development. Conrad's future plans are to work with the men and women of the department and members of his community to find ways to make Louisville Metro safer and improve the quality of life.

### MIKE ALLEN

#### Beaver Dam Police Department

Mike Allen was appointed chief of the Beaver Dam Police Department on April 13. Allen has nine years of law enforcement experience. He began his law enforcement career at the Butler County Sheriff's Office before coming to Beaver Dam. Allen already has begun to combat the war on drugs and will continue to improve on drug trafficking investigation efforts. He also will continue to maintain a professional department. His long-term goal is to work toward a new police station. Conrad appreciates the mayor and council members giving him the opportunity to serve as chief and he looks forward to spending the remainder of his law enforcement career at Beaver Dam.

### MIKE BOSSE

#### Georgetown Police Department

Mike Bosse was appointed chief of the Georgetown Police Department on April 16. He has more than 30 years of law enforcement experience. Bosse's entire career was spent with the Lexington Division of Police. He holds a bachelor's degree in police administration from Eastern Kentucky University. He plans to build good relations with other law enforcement agencies and the community and provide citizens with the most professional department in Georgetown. Bosse also plans to secure resources to move forward and with getting the police department under one roof. 🇺🇸



## Book Review

Alvina Maynard | DOCJT Leadership Development  
Section Instructor



# Unleashing the Power of Unconditional Respect

*Transforming Law Enforcement and Police Training*

Several officers have shared stories with me where they were in a life-threatening situation and someone they previously arrested stepped in to help. That person helped because during the previous arrest, that person was treated with respect and kindness. This is one of many examples of the power of unconditional respect.

I admit when I first read the title, I was skeptical. My biases led me to prematurely pass judgment by imagining officers holding hands with community members and singing kumbayah. However, the method presented in the book demands both physical and mental strength with an absolute commitment to do what is right, despite whatever pressures the officer may encounter.

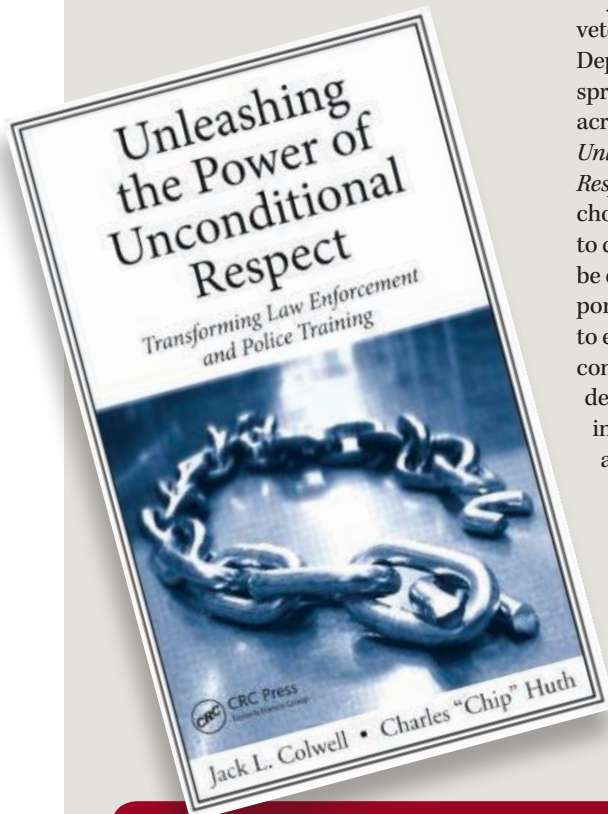
Jack Colwell and Chip Huth, both veterans of the Kansas City (Mo.) Police Department, are passionately driven to spread this power through a cultural shift across law enforcement. In their book, *Unleashing the Power of Unconditional Respect*, they draw from sociology, psychology, philosophy and police studies to de-bunk the belief that respect has to be earned before it is given. They support police giving unconditional respect to every person with which they come in contact. This can be possible through the development of a "personal anima," or inner way, which is rooted in integrity and buttressed by courage.

Unconditional respect allows officers to see each person for what they are capable of, both good and evil. This allows us to focus on the behavior, which is more telling of the person than our own preconceived notions. Using unconditional respect, officer safety

is bolstered because officers are able to more readily read behaviors, responding to the real threat as opposed to what we think is the threat. With this approach, officers will resort to using force or authority less and address the real need of the situation. Public trust will be built in every contact within the community. Citizens complaints will not only decrease, but the community will eventually build support and mutual understanding with officers.

The last segment of this book provides a roadmap for developing a personal anima and implementing unconditional respect in the personal and professional lives of officers.

I will caution that while this book is short (just 144 pages), it does present concepts that are very intellectually challenging. At times, the concepts are not entirely straight forward, making the reading difficult to follow. However, the authors maintain a website ([unleashingrespectproject.com](http://unleashingrespectproject.com)), as well as a blog ([unleashingrespect.blogspot.com](http://unleashingrespect.blogspot.com)), which include several videos and other materials which can further your understanding of the topic. I highly recommend incorporating this book, in full or part, into training as well as mentorships. Building a personal anima resulting in unconditional respect will powerfully impact your life. 🐾

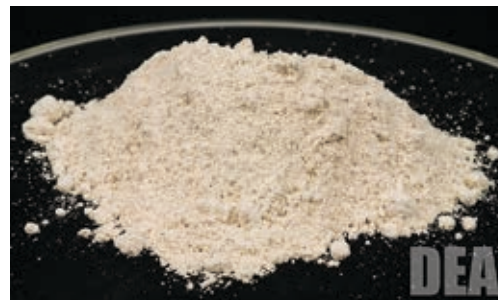


by Jack L. Colwell and Charles Huth, CRC Press, Boca Raton, Fla., 2010

## STRANGE STORIES FROM THE BEAT

### » Kindergarten brings drugs for show and tell

When it was his turn to present for show and tell, a 5-year-old Connecticut boy was thrilled to show his classmates the special items he had brought to school. The kindergartner proudly waved around 50 packets of a powdery substance, determined by authorities to be heroin. The child's teacher notified school and police authorities, who arrived just in time to meet the boy's stepfather, who had come to retrieve his drugs. He was arrested instead.



### » Dog saves his own life by dialing 999

George, a 2-year-old basset hound in the United Kingdom, became tangled in the cord of an old-fashioned telephone and managed to wrap it around his neck. While choking and gasping for air, the dog managed to dial 999 with his paw — the British equivalent of 911. The operator heard heavy breathing and dispatched police who were able to free George from the cord. His owner's response?

"He's really dopey and just likes to chew on socks."



### Amish teens' fun ruined by crash with cops

A group of underage Amish teens taking part in a night of revelry didn't quite make it to the "buggy party" with the fruits of their beer run.

Instead, the teens' buggy collided with a police cruiser on the way, flipping the buggy and spilling the booze everywhere.

The crash apparently was loud enough for partygoers to hear, because when the cops arrived there were buggies seen fleeing the scene.

Police also noted the horse hauling the bashed-up buggy fled the scene safely, too.

### Woman attempts to pay court fine with counterfeits

A 26-year-old Texas woman was prepared to bail herself out of a traffic warrant and went to the county courthouse to pay up. She dug deep in her purse, pulled out a wad of bills and handed them over to the clerk. Unfortunately, the woman forgot to separate the real cash from the counterfeits she was carrying, and the clerk quickly saw her payment was bogus. The woman now faces two to 10 years in prison for passing counterfeit bills — and still has that warrant to deal with when she gets out.



### Teen bites family dog during argument

During the course of an argument with her mother, a drunken teen bit her mom and then turned on the family's 80-pound English bulldog. The girl allegedly bit the dog at least three times before it returned the favor and bit her once in the left arm. A sergeant at the scene told reporters the dog was only defending himself and would not be charged.



» IF YOU HAVE ANY

funny, interesting or strange stories from the beat, please send them to [jimd.robertson@ky.gov](mailto:jimd.robertson@ky.gov)





KENTUCKY

# LAW ENFORCEMENT

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